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WEATHER: PARIS: Thursday, overcast. Temp. 59-64. Friday, variable. Temp. 59-64. Saturday, heavy showers. Temp. 59-64. Sunday, heavy showers. Temp. 59-64. NEW YORK: Thursday, sunny. Temp. 64-74. Friday, sunny. Temp. 64-74. Saturday, sunny. Temp. 64-74. Sunday, sunny. Temp. 64-74.

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## 2 Villages Are Taken By Syrians In Lebanon

By Henry Tanner

BEAMDOWN, Lebanon Sept. 29 (NYT)—Tank-led Syrian troops attacking Palestinian positions in the mountains east of Beirut have captured at least two important villages and tonight were threatening the vital road junction of Aintourah, which is one of their main objectives.

Tarshish and Kfar Selwan were abandoned early this morning to Syrian troops coming from the Bekaa Valley in eastern Lebanon, according to the Palestinian command.

In the evening, Palestinian officials said that Aintourah was encircled and that there was fighting "in and around Kfarayel, Paluga, Hammama and Salima."

"The situation is grim," a spokesman said. The entire Palestinian salient, thrusting from a point 19 kilometers east of Beirut to the peak of Jebel Samnun, 40 kilometers northeast of the capital, seemed to be threatened.

The Syrians appeared to be within reach of their prime objective—to open the Aintourah road from Christian-held territory northeast of Beirut to Damascus. The Palestinians had blocked this road, which will be of crucial importance during the winter months because the two other roads linking Christian-held Lebanon and Syria will be closed by snow.

The Syrian tanks flanked by infantry advanced along steep secondary roads, winding through pine forests, olive groves and terraced fruit orchards north of the Beirut-Damascus highway.

Limited Operations But they did not make any attempt to push down the highway in the direction of Beirut.

This led observers here to the conclusion that the Syrian offensive, though using heavy military means than have ever been employed in a single battle in the 17 1/2-month war, remains a limited operation.

The Syrian objective, it is felt, is to force the withdrawal of Palestinian forces from the mountains east of Beirut and to end the Lebanese crisis by military means.

Last night, after they had made their first gains, the Syrians suggested a cease-fire and a meeting behind Syrian lines of Syrian and Palestinian officers to discuss the withdrawal of the Palestinian forces.

The Palestinians refused. The proposed meeting was not held and the fighting resumed on an even greater scale at dawn this morning.

Correspondents could observe the fighting from the streets of this town, about 2 kilometers from the advanced Syrian positions.

Supported by Rockets With the battle in its second day, the Syrian drive was supported by ground-to-ground rockets, heavy artillery, howitzers, mortars and heavy-caliber mounted machine guns.

Syrian tanks dug in on the highway west of Sofar, were being used as artillery firing at targets on the opposite mountain slope.

Palestinian artillery in the mountains to the southwest, south of the highway, shelled the Syrian-held slopes above Sofar.

Shells caused numerous fires in the cedar groves across the valley from us, beneath the village of Kfarayel and to our right on the slopes near Paluga and above Hammama. The columns of (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



MAIL IN SPAIN—Employees not involved in the two-week-old postal strike in Spain making their way between mountains of mail piled up in the main Madrid post office.

## To Support Black Rule in Rhodesia

### Smith Sways Right Wing of Party

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Sept. 29 (UPI)—Prime Minister Ian Smith today persuaded the conservative wing of his ruling Rhodesia Front party to support black rule, party officials said.

Mr. Smith briefed his party's Executive Committee on the majority-rule plan proposed by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and accepted by the Rhodesian Prime Minister last Friday.

Government sources said Mr. Smith feared a breakdown in efforts to implement the proposals and has invited the British Foreign Office Minister of State for African Affairs, Ted Rowlands, to the Rhodesian capital.

The heads of the five so-called "front-line" black states involved in finding a Rhodesian constitutional settlement—Tanzania, Botswana, Zambia, Mozambique and Angola—have objected to some aspects of the Kissinger proposals and the sources said Mr. Rowlands might help resolve the differences.

Des Frost, chairman of the Rhodesia Front and one of the party's hard-line conservatives, said after the meeting that "our attitude now is that we have to make the best of the job and see if we can come up with a constitution which will allow all people a permanent future in this country."

"Only time will tell whether this is possible, but I don't believe Rhodesia can afford to mess around now; we want to get on with the task," Mr. Frost said.

There has been no comment from Mr. Rowlands, attending celebrations for the 10th independence anniversary in neighboring Botswana, on whether he will accept Mr. Smith's invitation.

The stumbling blocks in the six-point Kissinger plan involve the composition of the interim government and the venue and organizational details of the proposed constitutional conference.

Mr. Smith said last Friday the transitional government that would lead the country to majority rule within two years would consist of a multiracial Council

of State with a white chairman, and a Council of Ministers in which the portfolios of defense and law and order would be held by whites. But most of the members of the Council of Ministers, including the chairman, would be blacks. The Council of State would be composed equally of black and white members.

Tanzania's President Julius Nyerere said in Dar es Salaam yesterday that black leaders would not accept whites in the two key portfolios. Mr. Nyerere rejected a proposal to hold the constitutional conference in Rhodesia. He also said Africa's black leaders expect to force Rhodesia's (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

## Crosland Contacts Smith

### Britain Suggests a Conference On Rhodesia in About 2 Weeks

By Bernard Weinraub

LONDON, Sept. 29 (NYT)—Britain formally announced today its readiness to convene a conference in southern Africa to discuss the formation of an interim government in Rhodesia that would lead to a peaceful transition to black majority rule.

The announcement was made in a message from Anthony Crosland, the foreign secretary, to the Rhodesian Prime Minister, Ian Smith.

Mr. Crosland suggested that the conference should take place in about two weeks "anywhere in southern Africa acceptable to the parties concerned."

Mr. Crosland said Britain was ready to provide a chairman for the meeting—he suggested Ivor Richard, British ambassador to the United Nations.

Main Onus "I am prepared to provide a British chairman for the conference, though the main onus for reaching agreement on an interim government will rest with the parties directly concerned," Mr. Crosland said.

He added: "Her Majesty's government will do all it can to help, but the peaceful evolution to majority rule in Rhodesia must depend on the agreement between those on the spot."

Mr. Crosland's move was the first concrete British step in the aftermath of Mr. Smith's acceptance of Secretary of State

Henry Kissinger's proposal calling for an immediate bilateral temporary government and for black majority rule within two years.

Since the Kissinger proposal was accepted Friday, the agreement has floundered because leaders of five black African nations have appeared to reject at least some elements of the plan. A senior diplomat said today: "Things are legitimately confused."

U.S. Annoyance Seen It is known that the United States has been pressing Britain, which held colonial ties over Rhodesia until 1965, to maintain the momentum for the plan and cement an agreement between blacks and whites. Diplomatic sources said that the United States has been annoyed at the Foreign Office's "extremely dubious" and "skeptical" attitude toward Mr. Kissinger's efforts to work out a Rhodesian agreement.

The British government has long been worried about serving as host to a conference on Rhodesia, fearing that it might ultimately involve London in a much larger diplomatic and even police role than the government ever sought. By all accounts, however, the British are now being compelled to play the pivotal Western role in a Rhodesian settlement, picking up after the Kissinger proposals.

## Britain Asking IMF Loan Limit Of \$3.9 Billion

From Wire Dispatches

LONDON, Sept. 29.—The British government said today that it would ask the International Monetary Fund for a standby loan of \$3.9 billion, the limit of its borrowing rights with the fund.

It would be Britain's fourth major loan in less than a year and by far the most painful. This time the countries behind it, particularly the United States, would have an important say in how Prime Minister James Callaghan manages the economy.

The announcement brought good news to the pound, at least momentarily. It ended today at \$1.6675, erasing about 3 cents of the 4 1/4-cent decline it suffered yesterday. But an air of crisis and widespread anxiety still linger.

The loan for which the British Treasury said it would apply follows a standby credit of \$5.3 billion that major trading partners granted last June, \$800 million borrowed from the IMF last June, and \$1.7 billion taken last December from the fund.

Britain spent \$1.03 billion of the loan granted in June. The loan expires in December, so the country will need that amount from the new loan just to pay off the debt. The newest loan, unlike the others, comes with strings. It is the bottom of the barrel, and Britain would be unlikely to get more without declaring a national emergency.

To get the loan, Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey will have to persuade other Western countries that the economy is on the mend. If he cannot, they can act to help him mend it. Informed authorities here said Mr. Healey is confident that his creditors will be satisfied with his current economic policy.

That policy, of heavy cuts in public spending and tight controls on wage increases, will not be altered to bolster the pound further, the sources said. The government will not resort to such wage economy measures as major import controls or tight new restraints on currency, the sources said.

Treasury officials discounted the idea harsh conditions would be imposed. Official sources said Chancellor of the Exchequer Healey had no immediate intention of introducing emergency economic measures to impress the IMF management and foreign sterling holders.

Nevertheless, a belief persisted that some measures would be necessary.

Action Demanded In the House of Lords—the House of Commons is in recess until Oct. 11—Conservative spokesman Lord Thorneycroft demanded strong government action. He said the approach to the IMF would not work by itself.

"Borrowing money just to buy your own currency is no possible solution to this kind of situation," Lord Thorneycroft said. He pressed government spokesman Lord Peart to say whether Mr. Healey was contemplating the type of wage economy favored by Labor party left-wingers, who want import controls to protect British industry.

Lord Peart said the occasion was too delicate to make premature disclosure of the government's intentions.

A serious left-wing revolt could jeopardize Mr. Callaghan's narrow control of Parliament. A London bookmaker started offering odds of 3-1 that Mr. Callaghan would be out of office by Saturday.

Such expectations were not reflected in the atmosphere at Blackpool, where the Labor party is holding its annual conference. Delegates appeared engrossed in other party topics.

Yesterday, at the Blackpool meeting, while the government was getting ready to act on the loan, Mr. Callaghan said that "we have lived too long on borrowed money."

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

## UN Sanctions Proposed Kissinger Urged by Namibian To Back Boycott of S. Africa

NEW YORK, Sept. 29 (AP)—A leader of South-West Africa's black nationalist movement today urged Secretary of State Henry Kissinger to support economic sanctions against South Africa because of its refusal to yield control of the territory.

Sam Nujoma, who heads the South-West African People's Organization, said that South Africa had failed completely to respond to the UN Security Council resolution calling on it to give up the territory and allow the establishment of a freely elected government there.

Mr. Nujoma's group is recognized by the UN as the only legitimate representative of black people in South-West Africa or, as the nationalists call it, Namibia.

Other Private Talks After other private talks today with UN General Assembly President Hamilton Shirley Amerasinghe and UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim, Mr. Kissinger was asked about prospects for a Geneva conference on South-West Africa.

"I think already there has been considerable progress," he answered, "and we're operating on the assumption that a meeting in Geneva will eventually occur."

Yesterday, Zambia urged the Security Council to consider mandatory sanctions against South Africa, a demand echoed by Mr. Nujoma, who met with Mr. Kissinger in his hotel. His



Denis Healey, chancellor of the Exchequer, leaving residence after requesting loan.

President Nixon and Henry Kissinger toward end.

## An Early Glimpse of Memoirs Nixon, in Upcoming Book, Said to Maintain Innocence

By Herbert Mitgang

LONDON, Sept. 29 (NYT)—In his forthcoming memoirs, Richard Nixon maintains his innocence and contends that Watergate was merely a partisan scandal used by his enemies to bring him down, according to publishing sources in the United States and Europe who have read part of the manuscript.

He expresses regret that he did not question his aides more closely because he knew very little about the Watergate break-in and subsequent events. Admitting only an error of judgment, he denies personal responsibility, says that he may have let the U.S. people down, although he did not intend to do so, and concludes that Watergate caused him a great injustice.

The former president declares that he resigned only to prevent six months of national divisiveness that would have resulted from an impeachment trial.

These views emerge in a closely guarded account in which Mr. Nixon disputes former aides and friends, differs with previously published books and discloses his own reflections on events ranging from his controversial campaign for the House of Representatives in 1946 to his resignation in the face of impeachment proceedings in 1974.

Manuscript Perused Knowledgeable publishing sources in Europe and the United States who have seen the 164 pages of completed manuscript dealing with Watergate and the last two weeks of the Nixon administration, say that the document also contains the following descriptions and views:

• When Mr. Nixon decided that he could no longer remain in the White House, he summoned Vice-President Ford and told him to prepare himself for the presidency. In reply, Mr. Ford said that he wanted to talk it over first with his wife, Betty. In the same conversation, Mr. Nixon pleaded with his successor to retain Henry Kissinger as secretary of state.

• After President Nixon's farewell to the nation on television, Mr. Kissinger walked back to the Oval Office with him and told him that he had just delivered one of the greatest speeches in U.S. political history and would be regarded as one of the great presidents.

• Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein, in their book "The Watergate Scandal," describe an emotional scene in which Mr. Nixon and Mr. Kissinger got down on their knees and prayed together. Mr. Nixon writes that they stood and prayed.

• From the beginning, Gen. Alexander Haig Jr., then the White House chief of staff and now NATO commander, was certain that Mr. Nixon would have to resign. Ronald Ziegler, press secretary and later presidential assistant, opposed resignation.

• Tricia Nixon Cox, the former president's daughter-in-law, says her own diary entries are quoted extensively in the manuscript.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

## Unproven Allegations Vest German Voters Ponder Scandals as Election Nears

By Michael Getler

BONN, Sept. 29 (WP)—With four days before federal elections, West Germans have opinions of two scandals—one involving a government party and another an opposition party—to consider before they vote on Sunday.

For the last three weeks, the Social Democratic government, whether intentionally or not, has kept in front of voters a list of unproven allegations: bribes paid to the opposition Christian Social Union party in a worldwide Lockheed payoff scandal.

Now the major opposition party, a Christian Democrats, are lining for the ouster of a top Social Democrat politician, Albert Osswald, on allegations of wrongdoing in a long-running bank scandal.

Mr. Osswald is the prime minister of Hesse, one of Germany's 10 populous states, of which the largest city is the huge financial capital of Frankfurt.

Mr. Osswald is also president of the upper house of Germany's federal parliament.

Mr. Osswald was chairman of the supervisory board of the Hesse State Bank, which has suffered "unannounced losses of some 22 million deutsche marks (\$900 thousand)" in recent years. Those losses, in part, are traceable to the purchase in 1973 of a 30-per-cent interest in the ill-fated Geneva-based Banque de Credit International.

The Swiss bank was closed in October, 1974, following a run on its deposits, and its president, Tibor Rosenbaum, was arrested on mismanagement charges. He is now out on bail.

According to German press agency reports, letters uncovered during legal proceedings involving bank depositors turned up references to a "6.5-million-mark contribution" from Mr. Rosenbaum to Mr. Osswald for the Hesse Social Democrats.

In a brief television interview last night, Mr. Osswald acknowledged receiving the money but said it was a "contribution loan" and asserted that it has since been paid back.

Confidence Vote The state government of Hesse today said it would hold a special session on Oct. 6, after the federal election, to consider the opposition demand for a vote of no confidence. Though nothing more has been said officially, sources say privately that Mr. Osswald will probably resign after the election.

Hesse has traditionally been a source of national Social Democratic strength, and is one of the few states where the federal coalition (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

## Halfway to Eurocommunism

### French Party Helped by Economy

By Jim Hoagland

PARIS (WP)—The ideological and political battles swirl in a state-of-war above the daily life of Alain Durand, a recent convert to the French Communist party.

For Mr. Durand, what counts is the anger and bitterness that dogs him 24 hours a day and drove him into the party.

"We've been out of work for 18 months, and the Communists were the only party that came to our help," said the 29-year-old printer, laid off in a bitter industrial dispute over technology and job security.

For an hour, Mr. Durand had discussed knowledgeably the party's recent declarations on democracy and ideological independence from Moscow, but he kept returning to his anger over the raw deal his ex-employer had given him. It was the only point he discussed with feeling.

"We had to go out and look for the other parties, but the Communists came and helped us organize in the conflict. For the first time, I realized there were two sides, and I was on the working side."

While the bitterness surrounding Mr. Durand's plight is particular to that dispute, his case illustrates the overriding importance of continuing economic turmoil for the French Communist party's effort to increase its membership substantially this year and refute President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's assertion that he has halted its growth.

The Greatest Gap For the Communists in France—the Western European country that possesses the greatest gap in income distribution between rich and poor—economic unrest greatly overshadows the "Eurocommunism" effort of other parties to update and Westernize Marxism.

The strict nationalism of the French party, which often seems indistinguishable from the defiant patriotism that was the political trademark of the late Charles de Gaulle, is in fact the main roadblock. Italian and Spanish Communist leaders face in trying to build a cohesive Marxist bloc based on Western European traditions and interests.

Although the French party broke with its past this year in joining those two parties to declare its ideological independence from Moscow, it continues to insist that it will build a Communism "with French colors" if it continues to power.

Eurocommunism "is not our formula," Charles Piterman, a member of the party's top-level secretariat, says. "Each country has its own characteristics and historic conditions." Then, reflecting a new emphasis on the French party's ties with the peace-setting Italian party, he added,

"If you add up all the discontent in the situation of certain countries, such as Italy and France."

The party's effort to absorb a wide arc of discontent and its nationalistic fervor create such anomalies for Communists as policy on the Concorde, with the party backing the luxury-priced supersonic jetliner because of the jobs it provides, and Communist support for the vineyard owners of the south, who have been hurt by imports of cheap Italian and Algerian wine.

"If you add up all the discontent in the situation of certain countries, such as Italy and France."

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 4)





## Britain, at Borrowing Limit, Seeks \$3.9 Billion IMF Loan

(Continued from Page 1)  
rowed time, borrowed money and even borrowed ideas."  
Mr. Healey now must make a formal application to the fund, setting out his case and the steps Britain is taking to combat inflation—the biggest single cause of the pound's weakness.  
After that, a team of IMF officials is expected to visit Britain for a close look at the problem.  
Because of the crisis, Mr. Healey dropped plans to attend a Commonwealth finance ministers' meeting in Hong Kong and next

## Smith Sways Party Right

(Continued from Page 1)  
government into black majority rule in "four to six weeks."

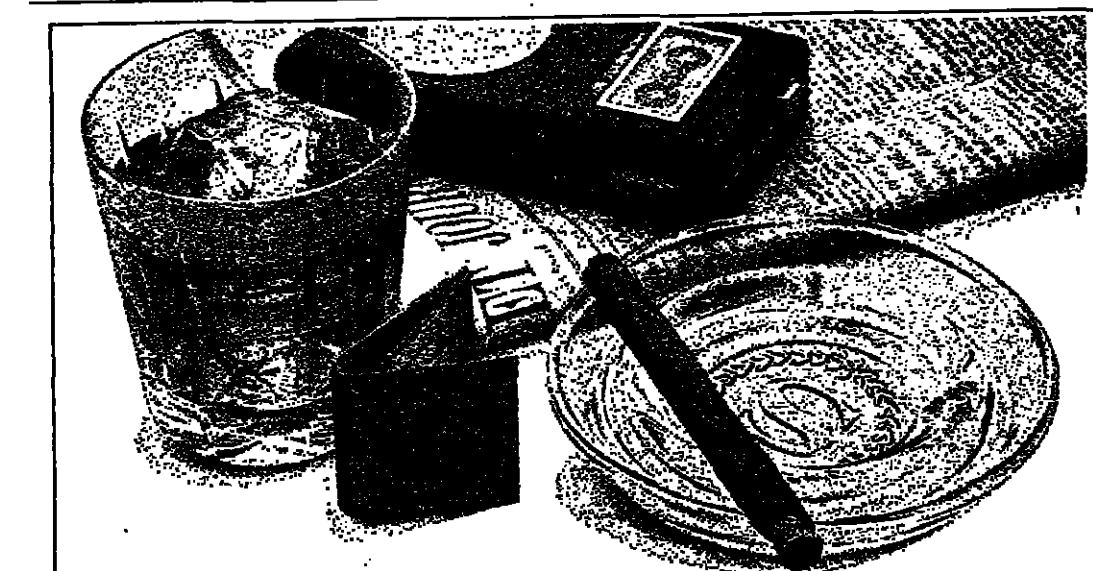
**Unity Talks Set**  
MAPUTO, Mozambique, Sept. 29 (UPI).—Government sources said today that Rhodesian nationalist leaders will meet here this week in an attempt to forge unity.  
They said Robert Mugabe, leader of the Zimbabwe African National Union, and Joshua Nkomo, head of the internal faction of the African National Council, were expected here soon.

**'A Place in the Sun'**  
GABORONE, Botswana, Sept. 29 (Reuters).—Zimbabwe President Kenneth Kaunda today assured Prime Minister Smith that he could yet have "a place in the sun."  
On an official tour of the Botswana Meat Commission plant, President Kaunda declared: "We say to Ian Smith, the leader of the rebels in Rhodesia: There is still a place in the sun for you as long as you and your rebels withdraw your rebel regime in Zimbabwe (Rhodesia)."

**Another Accident Spreads Poison in An Area of Italy**  
ROME, Sept. 29 (Reuters).—A second industrial accident releasing lethal chemicals over a wide area has hit Italy.  
The local authorities at Manfredonia, on Italy's southern Adriatic coast near Foggia, today sealed off a 10-square-kilometer area around a petrochemical works owned by the state-controlled ANIC Co.  
An explosion at the works on Sunday shot a large quantity, perhaps as much as three tons, of arsenic into the atmosphere. It subsequently settled to the ground, and several farm animals are reported to have died.  
Authorities today banned all normal activity in the industrial area containing the ANIC works, barred entry to the area and called in detoxification experts.  
The accident recalled the explosion at the Swiss-owned Imesa factory at Seveso, north of Milan, on July 10, when quantities of the highly toxic chemical dioxin were released into the atmosphere.

**25 Die in Cuban Crash**  
MIAMI, Sept. 29 (AP).—Twenty-two students and three other persons aboard a university bus were killed and 11 persons injured in a bus-truck collision in the Cuban province of Las Villas, Radio Havana reported Monday.  
The three were alleged to have conspired to promote the aims of banned organizations, including the Communist party and the African National Congress, Judge Diemont said pamphlets distributed by the three urged blacks to become freedom fighters and noted: "Violence which would lead to insurrection is advocated again and again."  
**Paris Blasts Damage 2 Spanish Offices**  
PARIS, Sept. 29 (AP).—Two bombs caused extensive damage at Spanish offices in the Paris region early today. There were no injuries.  
One bomb exploded at the Spanish-owned Banque Pastor in central Paris, and a similar device devastated a Spanish consular social aid office in suburban Saint-Denis. Police noted that the blasts occurred one day after the anniversary of the execution of five Basque terrorists in Spain last year.

**Yugoslav Airliner Hit U.K. Jet, Probe Says**  
BELGRADE, Sept. 29 (UPI).—The commission investigating the cause of an air collision in which 176 persons were killed reported today that a wing of the Yugoslav jetliner struck the British aircraft, smashing into the cockpit and killing the pilot and co-pilot.  
It said both aircraft were cruising at 33,000 feet, and ruled out theories that the Yugoslav jet had been climbing. That both planes were in the same air corridor tended to indicate that the blame for the Sept. 10 crash rested with air controllers in the Zagreb control tower, the commission said. Legal proceedings have been started against five of them.



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## Spain Leftists Call a Strike For Tomorrow

To Protest Slaying Of Madrid Student

MADRID, Sept. 29 (UPI).—Leftist groups today called for a general strike and peaceful demonstrations to protest the slaying of a student by suspected rightist extremists.  
A leftist "day of struggle" was announced for Friday, coinciding with the 40th anniversary of the rise to power of the late Generalissimo Francisco Franco. Rightist groups were reported to be planning their own demonstrations for that day.  
Psychology student Carlos Gonzalez Martinez, 21, was killed by three gunmen Monday night during a street demonstration on the first anniversary of the execution of five urban guerrillas by the Franco regime.

Witnesses said that the killers shouted "Long live Christ the King"—the battle cry of an extreme rightist organization that has attacked and sometimes shot at leftist protesters. Police said that they had a good description of the gunmen.  
Mr. Gonzalez had no known political affiliation and possibly was passing the site of the demonstration by coincidence.

**Secret Burial**  
Mr. Gonzalez was buried this morning. His family kept the hour and site a secret to keep demonstrators away from the burial.  
The slaying sparked a flurry of protests from political groups concerned with the spread of political violence. The rector of Madrid's Complutense University—the capital's main campus—declared a day of mourning and suspended all classes.  
The Madrid bar association appointed a committee of seven lawyers to investigate the killing. Workers staged wildcat strikes in several plants and hundreds of youths protested in the streets.  
The call for a general strike Friday was issued by two underground labor unions, the Communist-dominated Workers Commissions and the Socialist-leaning workers union. Democratic Coordination, an opposition alliance grouping 15 left-of-center parties, called for peaceful demonstrations.

If the stoppage materializes, it will be Spain's third politically motivated general strike this month. Two general strikes in the Basque region were 90 per cent effective and cost the cash-stricken economy an estimated 8 billion pesetas (\$15 million).  
**West German Allegations**  
(Continued from Page 1)  
tion of Social Democrats and Free Democrats is still in power. The federal race for the chancellorship between Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, a Social Democrat, and Christian Democrat Helmut Kohl, is very close, and the loss of still more votes in Hesse could hurt seriously.  
The government parties have been losing ground steadily there since state elections in 1974 also carried a whiff of local scandals.  
In pressing its case so hard now, the CDU appears clearly to be trying to balance the cloud of suspicion that still hangs over its sister party in Bavaria, the Christian Social Union.  
That party is headed by Franz Josef Strauss, who is the main target of the allegations in the Lockheed affair. Mr. Strauss would be finance minister and deputy chancellor if Mr. Kohl is elected.  
The Lockheed case grew more curious yesterday when the government confirmed a press report that witnesses had seen a moving van transfer documents in 1966 from the Defense Ministry, which Mr. Strauss headed at the time of the Lockheed F-104 purchase, to the Finance Ministry, to which he moved.  
Two weeks ago the government disclosed that much of the early files on Lockheed was missing from the Defense Ministry.  
But Mr. Strauss, who has alleged that the government is intentionally keeping the Lockheed issue alive before the election, pointed out today that the original government report two weeks ago noted that the documents were unaccounted for as much as 13 years ago, well before they allegedly were seen being moved from the Defense Ministry.  
Mr. Strauss maintains that all the papers he took were personal.

**Guerrilla Unit Is Uncovered, Dutch Reveal**  
THE HAGUE, Sept. 29 (Reuters).—The arrest of a 23-year-old Dutch woman in Israel on suspicion of terrorism has led to the uncovering of a Dutch guerrilla squad trained by the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), the Dutch Justice Ministry said today.  
Under questioning, Ludina Janssen said "named names," leading to the arrest in Bombay on Monday of one of her companions, identified as Marius Nieuwburg, 31, the Dutch ministry said.  
The Dutch statement said the two had been given the task of recommitting the Air France route between Paris and Bombay, via Tel Aviv, in preparation for a hijacking attempt.  
In Tel Aviv, a police spokesman said that Miss Janssen had been detained on suspicion of preparing an attack on Ben-Gurion Airport. He said that, under interrogation, she had cooperated fully and given information on a terrorist group of which she was a member.  
**Raiders Carried Out**  
The Dutch said that as a result of the information provided by Miss Janssen, raids were carried out in the Netherlands.  
Leaflets of the Irish Republican Army and the West German urban guerrilla Red Army Faction were discovered at a printing press.  
Raids were carried out in Amsterdam, Breda and Nieuwveer. Dutch police, who acted on information passed on by the Israelis, were aided by a special antiterrorist unit set up three years ago after several guerrilla attacks in the Netherlands as well as by the Dutch Secret Service, the statement said.  
**Red Youth**  
The Dutch statement said that Miss Janssen, a member of an extreme left-wing Dutch organization called the Red Youth, had told Israeli police that she was among 13 young Dutch persons who had been trained in the use of firearms and explosives at a PFLP camp at an unidentified place in Southern Yemen last summer.  
On return to Holland, she and her friend Nieuwburg were given the task of recommitting the Air France airline route Paris-Tel Aviv-Bombay in preparation for the hijacking of a plane," the statement said.

**Peru Decree Extended**  
LIMA, Sept. 29 (Reuters).—The military government last night extended for 30 days Peru's state of emergency, declared July 1 to quell rioting against austerity measures.

**2d Soviet Sub Transits The Turkish Straits**  
ISTANBUL, Sept. 29 (AP).—A Soviet submarine passed through the Turkish straits Monday on the way to the Mediterranean, the semi-official Anatolia News Agency reported.  
It identified the submarine as class "Z" carrying conventional weapons. The agency added that it was the second Soviet submarine to pass through the straits this year.



LOOKING FOR LUCK — West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt holding a horseshoe given him by chimney sweeps. Shoe and men are good luck symbols.



WORKING FOR VOTES — Helmut Kohl, chairman of the opposition Christian Democratic Union and its candidate to oust Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in Sunday's West German elections, shaking hands at a rally Tuesday in Nuremberg.

## Syrians Take Two Villages In Drive Against Palestinians

(Continued from Page 1)  
pulled up and were filled with carpets and pieces of furniture for the exodus.  
Few soldiers were visible and those who were seemed grim and businesslike. They lacked what many of the young gunmen had affected a few months ago when the war, for many of them, meant simply driving around as fast as possible in jeeps with mounted heavy machine guns.  
This, a teenager soldier belonging to the Lebanese Muslim militia said, is the main supply line for the Palestinian and leftist-Moslem forces in the mountain. There was no traffic on it today other than an occasional speeding car filled with gunmen.  
**Made to Kill**  
"This is our brother. As if we are made to kill each other," the youngster said after a rapid sequence of ear-splitting explosions on the slope beneath us. The "brother" he had in mind was the unseen Syrian gunman.  
The young soldiers around us were a mixed group. Palestinians and Lebanese Moslems and leftist Christians. Some wore olive uniforms, others civilian clothes with assorted hats or, in the case of the leftists, Russian-style fur caps. The heaviest weapon they had was a heavy machine gun mounted on a jeep.  
Regular Palestinian units were out of sight a little farther up along the mined highway toward Safar. A Palestinian officer earlier had said that he expected the Syrian main drive along the highway.  
**Progressively Empty**  
We had reached Bhamdoun driving from Beirut to Alep, a little west of here, over steep and country roads through villages that became progressively emptier the closer we came to the scene of fighting.  
From Alep, where the Palestinians have their regional headquarters, the driver cut in and out of back alleys and dirt roads keeping when possible a building or a ridge between us and the direction from which Syrian shells might come.  
In some of the villages, families could be seen stoically going about their daily routines. In several places, cars had been

**West German Allegations**  
(Continued from Page 1)  
tion of Social Democrats and Free Democrats is still in power. The federal race for the chancellorship between Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, a Social Democrat, and Christian Democrat Helmut Kohl, is very close, and the loss of still more votes in Hesse could hurt seriously.  
The government parties have been losing ground steadily there since state elections in 1974 also carried a whiff of local scandals.  
In pressing its case so hard now, the CDU appears clearly to be trying to balance the cloud of suspicion that still hangs over its sister party in Bavaria, the Christian Social Union.  
That party is headed by Franz Josef Strauss, who is the main target of the allegations in the Lockheed affair. Mr. Strauss would be finance minister and deputy chancellor if Mr. Kohl is elected.  
The Lockheed case grew more curious yesterday when the government confirmed a press report that witnesses had seen a moving van transfer documents in 1966 from the Defense Ministry, which Mr. Strauss headed at the time of the Lockheed F-104 purchase, to the Finance Ministry, to which he moved.  
Two weeks ago the government disclosed that much of the early files on Lockheed was missing from the Defense Ministry.  
But Mr. Strauss, who has alleged that the government is intentionally keeping the Lockheed issue alive before the election, pointed out today that the original government report two weeks ago noted that the documents were unaccounted for as much as 13 years ago, well before they allegedly were seen being moved from the Defense Ministry.  
Mr. Strauss maintains that all the papers he took were personal.

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## Cyprus Acts as a Supply Point For Warring Lebanese Sides

By Joseph Fitchett

NICOSIA, Sept. 29 (WP).—Two tight-lipped customers quietly raced through a warehouse bulging with British Army surplus items. They were headed for a freshly arrived lot of thick overcoats and heavy boots and they moved with the determination of acquisitive matrons at a fire sale.  
The grim contest was for military gear for winter operations in mountainous Lebanon, just an overnight trip from here by yacht or freighter. The competing buyers were an American, who is a local purchasing agent for Lebanese Christian militias, and an Iraqi, who regularly outfits a Palestinian guerrilla unit.  
Lebanese Christian combatants and Palestinian guerrillas—foes who would shoot one another in Lebanon—coexist tensely on this island.

Cyprus has emerged as an invaluable logistical base for all factions in the Lebanese civil war—too indispensable to both sides for them to jeopardize their presence by starting violence in this haven, which is reminiscent of wartime Lisbon or Casablanca.  
**Closest Access**  
With Lebanon's land frontiers controlled by Syria and Israel, Cyprus offers the closest access to Lebanese ports, which are under either Christian or Palestinian control.  
For Cyprus, Lebanon's collapse as the linchpin of the regional economy has produced a windfall, pumping millions of dollars into the island's ailing economy. Greek Cypriot commerce, it had not been for the civil strife and Turkish invasion that divided Cyprus two years ago, the island might be flourishing even more as Lebanon's successor as the eastern Mediterranean's commercial and financial center.

Officially neutral, the Greek Cypriot government leaders, largely conservative Christians, undoubtedly feel an affinity with the Lebanese Christians' situation. Cypriot businessmen have facilitated Lebanese arrangements to bolster the wartime economy in the Christian-controlled areas of Lebanon.  
But the government of Archbishop Makarios has recognized the Palestine Liberation Organization in keeping with Cyprus's nominalized, pro-Arab diplomatic stance. The PLO was allowed to open an office here last year and the Cypriot government has carefully refrained from openly siding or hindering either the Palestinians or the Lebanese Christians.  
**Restraint Used**  
The Palestinians have reciprocated by using restraint here, leaving Cyprus free of anti-Israeli violence.  
Authorities here wonder how long this precarious truce can continue without the differences spilling over into Cypriot politics. Meanwhile, profits continue to mount for Cypriots.  
At the crammed Nicosia warehouse selling surplus items from the big British bases here, the dealer—a moustachioed, genial Greek Cypriot with a Levantine commercial touch—arranged an amicable division of books and overcoats.  
They will be back tomorrow, and they are in the market for anything remotely resembling military supplies. Reselling is their making more money than I am, but I'm not complaining," said the dealer, himself a refugee from Turkish-occupied Kyrenia on Cyprus's north coast.

**Crewcut Veterans**  
The American, a tattooed, crewcut Vietnam veteran in his late 20s, arrived here six weeks ago to funnel supplies to the forces of Camille Chamoun, Lebanon's Interior Minister and a hard-line Christian leader. Mr. Chamoun is a prospering organizer of supplies for his  
The Iraqi businessman, a regular customer, apparently hurses funds from a Baghdad chest for radical Palestinians.  
These supply lines from Cyprus are particularly valuable to extremist wings on both sides.  
In the busy Cypriot ports of Larnaca and Limassol, yachts and small freighters load daily near each other but setting off no supply forces in Lebanon.  
Besides military gear, carry necessities such as food, medicines, and Cypriot matches, plus profitable Lebanese such as whisky.  
Good international communications enable agents here to range deals in the United States and Europe. Although Cyprus itself offers no arms market, it is indispensable to the way to the factories and Lebanese coast.  
All these transactions come under Cypriot surveillance and Cypriot security.  
Diplomatic reports that Jordan intelligence agencies are seeking to on the Lebanese civil war from the vantage of Cyprus, which lost its role as the Arab-Israeli contact after the Turkish invasion of 1974. Western diplomats Israeli intelligence has been steadily successful in penetrating the sensitive agencies' movements via Cyprus.

## Egypt Urges Resigns 6-Way Talk Over Lebanon

CAIRO, Sept. 29 (NYT).—Egyptian President Sadat called today for a summit of six Arab leaders within the next 10 days to discuss the Lebanese situation.  
Foreign Minister Ibrahim Bakr yesterday said that Syrian military action in the mountains of Lebanon was a "new provocation." He said it would make the full-scale Arab summit of all 21 member states of the Arab League scheduled for Oct. 15 "politically impossible."  
The aim of Syria's escalation is to confront Arab world with a fait accompli which no Arab summit can ignore, Mr. Bakr said in remarks reported by the Middle East News Agency.

The foreign ministers of Arab League decided in Cairo August that the Arab heads of state should meet Oct. 18 to begin a summit. The long time for security before the meeting was said to be intended to provide President Ghazi Sarkis of Lebanon time to find a settlement to the war.  
But Egypt and Saudi Arabia have long preferred a summit meeting on Lebanon that would not discuss other disputes between Arab countries, such as those between Egypt and Syria and Egypt and Libya.

There was no immediate response from Syria on the call for a limited summit. The Egyptian move and Mr. Bakr's comments indicated that chances of a summit before the recent Syrian move in Lebanon, Egyptian news said, looked slim. The full-scale summit would be held in the future, it was said, but it would never be held as long as the Syrian moves in Lebanon. It was said that they were aimed at "liquidation of the Palestinian resistance" and were "sabotage attempts by other Arab countries to find a settlement to the war."

**An Early Glimpse of Memoirs**  
**Nixon, in Upcoming Book, Said to Maintain Innocence**  
(Continued from Page 1)  
script—at one point heard a group booing her father and started toward them until restrained.  
In the final hours, Pat Nixon tried to persuade her husband to go to a window to acknowledge what she thought were friendly crowds outside the White House. In fact, they were shouting, "Jail to the chief."  
World rights to the Nixon memoirs are owned by Warner Books, whose executives have been conducting an international sales campaign. At the recent Frankfurt Book Fair, they showed a secret 13-page topic outline to potential publishers of foreign-language editions. It was read only in a small booth behind a drawn curtain and only in the presence of Warner executives.  
Sources privy to the terms of the agreement contend that Mr. Nixon will receive \$3 million plus provable expenses of as much as \$500,000. Payments are scheduled over five years to reduce Mr. Nixon's income taxes. The contract calls for a down payment of \$500,000, another \$500,000 at the end of this year and periodic installments thereafter.  
The potential clients were not permitted to make notes on the contents of the Nixon documents and were asked to promise not to discuss them. Despite the stringent security measures, it is known that one copy of the secret outline got away.  
The outline promises that Mr. Nixon will also discuss how he learned of the Watergate break-in; why he had a tape-recording system installed in the White House; and why he decided not to destroy damaging recordings after their existence was publicly disclosed; how he learned of an 18 1/2-minute gap on one of the tapes; his assessments of H.R. Haldeman, John Ehrlichman, Charles Colson and John Dean; his aides; a \$100,000 contribution from Howard Hughes; and the pardon granted to Mr. Nixon by President Ford.  
In addition, the book is to discuss the Vietnam war and Mr. Nixon's two choices for vice-president. The outline puts it succinctly: "The resignation of Vice-President Agnew" and "the decision-making process behind the choice of Gerald Ford to be Vice-President in October, 1973."

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## S. Companies Eager to Start Exchanges With Vietnamese

By Jacques Leslie

HONG KONG, Sept. 29.—While United States has expressed intention to veto Vietnam's bid for United Nations membership, U.S. companies here are eager to do business with country's Communist regime.

After the veto announcement, most indication of the coming hostility between the two sides, U.S. businessmen were concerned that they were the Vietnamese market to lose, and European traders investors.

Because of the decision to block entry into the U.N., "I assume we are going to a very cold climate for some time to come," said Stanley H. executive director of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce in Hong Kong.

American Chamber here also formed a Vietnam Committee and surprised that 45 representa-

tives of firms here attended its first meeting.

But the committee is "stymied" because of the trade embargo the United States imposed on Vietnam following the Communist victory last year, Mr. Young said.

Last November, the Asia-Pacific Council of American Chambers of Commerce, which represents U.S. chambers in 18 nations and territories, passed a resolution calling for the establishment of commercial relations with Vietnam.

In addition, the Bank of America branch here recently began publishing an Indochina newsletter similar to one it has put out on China for several years. Despite the barrier to U.S. business in Vietnam, the circulation of the Indochina newsletter has increased twice as fast as the China newsletter did initially, a bank official said.

The announcement that the United States would veto Vietnam's UN application followed by a week the Vietnamese government's release of a list of 12 U.S. servicemen said to have been killed in action during the Vietnam war.

President Ford denounced Vietnam for "callous and cruel" behavior in not providing "full accounting" of the estimated 795 servicemen still listed as missing in action.

As it now stands, not only is U.S. trade with Vietnam illegal, but Americans face formidable obstacles in visiting Vietnam. They must get a waiver from the State Department if their passport is to be used during the trip and they face prosecution by the Treasury Department for "trading with the enemy" if they spend money there.

U.S. businessmen's enthusiasm for Vietnam is based on several factors. Chief among them is the common belief that the Vietnamese government is far more flexible and alert to the needs of Western firms than the Chinese government. U.S.-Chinese trade has grown slowly since it began in 1971.

"Vietnam will go much faster than China in opening to Western trade," a businessman who is familiar with Communist economic policies predicted. "Vietnam won't be under the same restraints that China was in its first 15 or 20 years under Communist rule."

**Prodigious Assets**

Businessmen are also attracted to Vietnam because of the prodigious assets left behind by the United States in South Vietnam. These include what Louis Sanballe, Asian representative of the Bank of America, calls "probably the best roads in Southeast Asia," plus "port facilities, sophisticated telecommunications and an airfield in almost every town."

The factories left behind include three large textile mills, pharmaceutical plants, two large paper and cellulose mills, several refineries and one large cement plant.

The industrial and infrastructure assets together are worth \$12 billion, Mr. Sanballe said. Partially as a result, he said, "Vietnam could emerge as a serious competitor in the Asian export market."

In contrast to China's policy of self-reliance, Vietnamese officials welcome foreign investment. Vietnam is also looking for foreign aid. Its officials argue that aid from non-Communist countries reduces Vietnam's undesired dependence on the Soviet Union, Sweden, France and Japan have responded with large grants.

To many U.S. businessmen here, who hope that U.S.-Vietnamese hostility will end after the U.S. presidential elections, the opportunity to balance the Soviet Union's power is welcome. "Today Vietnam needs us more than we need them," a businessman said. "They are walking a very tight rope. They don't want to fall into the same trap as the Eastern European countries."

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**DOWN THE HATCH**—Mrs. Betty Ford pretends to drink from a beer mug given to her at a Wisconsin version of Oktoberfest. She was in Milwaukee campaigning.

## Democrat Party Chief Assails Dole on Ford Probe Remarks

By Warren Brown

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29 (WP).—Democratic party chairman Robert Strauss yesterday assailed the Republican vice-presidential nominee, Sen. Robert Dole of Kansas, over remarks made on the federal probe into President Ford's federal campaign finances.

White House Press Secretary Ron Nessen, meanwhile, disclosed yesterday that Mr. Ford, while a congressman, had accepted golfing-trip invitations from at least four corporations—including several from U.S. Steel that were disclosed last week.

The U.S. Steel outtings were financed completely by the company. Mr. Nessen said yesterday he did not know if the other three companies—Bethlehem Steel, Alcoa and Firestone Tire & Rubber Co.—were hosts to Mr. Ford on the same basis.

The question of Mr. Ford's congressional campaign contributions and golfing excursions drew a sharp response yesterday from Mr. Strauss.

**Improper Use**

Mr. Strauss accused Sen. Dole of attempting to demean the intentions of the Watergate special prosecutor Charles Ruff, who, according to press reports, is investigating allegations that Mr. Ford, while a Michigan congressman, allegedly diverted campaign contributions to personal or improper political use.

Sen. Dole said Monday that the probe by Mr. Ruff smacked of "nothing but election-year politics."

**Few Contributing Cash for Funding Of the Debates**

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29 (AP).—Despite a \$14,000 newspaper advertising campaign, the League of Women Voters' education fund has raised only about \$53,000 of the \$250,000 it will spend to sponsor the four presidential and vice-presidential debates.

"We were a little surprised and disappointed the money is coming in so slowly," Peggy Lampi, executive director of the fund, said today.

She said the education fund has sufficient reserves to underwrite the debates even if contributions dry up, but added, "I think we're hopeful we will raise the bulk of it." A direct-mail solicitation is in the works, aiming at "people with an identified interest in the political process," she said.

## House Approves Bill to Force Lobbyists to Name Employers

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29 (AP).—The House voted today to make lobbyists disclose publicly the identity of their employers and indicate how much money they spend in their efforts to influence Congress and federal agencies.

The bill, approved by the House in a 307-31 vote, would replace requirements that the measure's floor manager, Rep. Walter Flowers, D-Ala., called "a joke."

Rep. Flowers drafted a last-minute amendment adopted by the House to require the public identification of major contributors to lobby groups. He said that the amendment would break commitments that sponsors of the overall bill had made to some organizations to get their support for the measure. Lobbying organizations such as environmental groups, he said, fear that donors would be reluctant to be identified.

Senate Version

The Senate approved a similar overall bill, S. 9, in June and House-Senate conferees will probably be appointed to work out a compromise for Congress to approve before it adjourns this week.

In passing the measure, the House rejected efforts to make consumer advocate Ralph Nader report his activities. Several amendments aimed at Mr. Nader and at the citizens' lobby, Common Cause, were defeated.

"The big fish, Mr. Nader, escapes," Rep. Delbert Latta, R-Ohio, complained.

But Rep. Flowers said that the bill covers Mr. Nader's organizations and Common Cause, although Mr. Nader himself is not covered because he is not paid for lobbying.

Rep. Flowers told the House that the bill would "protect the public's right to know who attempts to influence the governmental process."

Rep. Charles Wiggins, R-Calif., said that "this bill has nothing to do with the ethics of lobbying and may only make it embarrassing for people legitimately to lobby their congressmen."

**Motives of FBI**

Mr. Strauss added: "President Ford, Sen. Dole and others have the right to maintain silence on the subject if they so desire. They do not have the right to impugn the motives of the FBI, the special prosecutor, or Democratic party officials."

Mr. Nessen said yesterday that Mr. Ford had already stated his position on the golfing trips.

"The President, as an avid golfer, does not consider a golf game to be a gift of substantial value," Mr. Nessen said.

A Bethlehem Steel spokesman said company records show that Mr. Ford was the golfing guest of Stewart Court, then chairman of the board of Bethlehem Steel, in July, 1971. The spokesman said the trip involved a one-day outing to Bethlehem, Pa.

"There was no lodging involved, there was only lunch and golf," the spokesman said. He said he did not know who paid for the lunch or Mr. Ford's trip.

Kimball Firestone, vice-president of Firestone in Washington, said his company's records show that Mr. Ford was an occasional golfing guest of John Fieberg, vice-president and general counsel of the company, on day trips.

The way to legislate against lobbying evils Rep. Wiggins said, is to spell out abuses, and provide penalties for anyone who commits them.

The House approved an amendment to require an Ethics Committee investigation of any gift of substantial value from a lobbyist to a House member or employee.

The bill would require all Washington lobbyists to register with Congress's General Accounting Office and report every three months how much they spend, including a list of federal officials on whom they spend money, the primary issues they lobby for, all contacts with congressmen or officials who share any business relationship with them and whom they solicit for money.

Washington left the Army as a lieutenant general, the highest rank at the time.

## Congress Votes Top Rank to Father of U.S.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29 (AP).—Congress completed action yesterday on a bill promoting George Washington to the rank of general of the Armies of the United States.

The bill, passed by the Senate on a voice vote and sent to the White House, specifies that the rank is the highest in the armed forces.

The only other man ever authorized six-star rank was John J. Pershing, but the World War I military leader never wore more than four stars.

Washington left the Army as a lieutenant general, the highest rank at the time.

## Iranian Says Grumman Head Misled Senate Panel on F-14

By William Branigan

TEHRAN, Sept. 29 (WP).—Iran's top arms procurement official has disputed the testimony that the president of the Grumman Aerospace Corp. presented before a Senate subcommittee recently on alleged illegal agents' commissions in the controversial sale of F-14 fighters to Iran.

Gen. Hassan Tufanian, Iran's vice-minister of war in charge of arms procurement, also said that Iran would deduct \$28 million in allegedly paid commissions from the F-14 contract, despite U.S. government advice that this would abort the deal, which comes under the "entangled" foreign military sales program.

Gen. Tufanian wrote a letter to Grumman president Joseph J. Grumman calling Mr. Grumman's testimony Sept. 13 before the Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee on Multinational Corporations "false and utterly misleading."

A spokesman for Grumman yesterday issued the following statement from Mr. Grumman in response to Gen. Tufanian's charges: "When I appeared before the [Sen. Frank] Church committee and testified under oath, I reviewed the facts as accurately as I could recall them. We regret the continuing misunderstanding with Gen. Tufanian, but Grumman is continuing to carry out all its responsibilities in Iran under our contract with the United States Navy."

The general, in an interview Saturday, reserved his harshest criticism for the middlemen in the \$2.3-billion deal—the Iranian brothers Houshang, Parvis and Mansour Lavi. The Senate testimony of Houshang Lavi and another alleged middleman, U.S. businessman Albert Fuge, is due to be made public shortly.

It is understood that Mr. Lavi, in the testimony, has accused Gen. Tufanian and the late commander of the Iranian Air Force of benefiting from a purported kickback scheme in the sale.

Iran's purchase of 80 Grumman F-14 Tomcat fighters, one of the most advanced U.S. aircraft, has stirred controversy both for the way the sale was made and for the classified nature of the plane and its principal weapon—the long-range Phoenix air-to-air missile. Fourteen of the planes

have already been delivered to Iran.

In his letter to Mr. Grumman, Gen. Tufanian disputed Mr. Grumman's statement that Grumman had not notified the Iranian government of a February, 1973, contract with the Lavi brothers to help sell F-14s to Iran because the firm "believed that the relationship was common knowledge."

Gen. Tufanian charged that during a September, 1973, visit to Grumman headquarters in New York, Mr. Grumman led him to believe that Grumman had no sales representatives for the proposed Iranian deal. The general said that he told Grumman that Iran objected categorically to middlemen in the purchases and that none were required.

He also objected to Mr. Grumman's statement that Grumman, after a change in U.S. government regulations disallowing commissions as legitimate foreign military sales program costs, "renegotiated the commission rate" with the Lavi firm, Eastern International, "from about 4 percent of total sales to about 2 percent, all to be paid from Grumman corporate funds and eventually yielding about \$24 million in commissions to the Lavi firm."

Gen. Tufanian wrote that Grumman's original contract with the Lavi brothers showed sales commissions from 1 to 4 percent, plus 30 percent of support, training and spare parts, with the total fees coming to \$250 million.

The general charged that when Grumman realized the impossibility of concealing such a large commission and "the uselessness of the Lavis' influence in the Iranian arms procurement process, the defense contractor on May 10, 1973, revised his contract with the Lavis, reducing commissions to \$28 million. Of this, records show that \$4 million was actually paid out in commissions to two companies, one that was owned by the Lavis and the other by the American, Mr. Fuge."

Gen. Tufanian asserted in the letter that Grumman agreed to a June 19, 1975, document to repay Iran the \$28-million value of the Lavi contract, "and thus, we have rightly found ourselves entitled to deduct the said amount from the bills being submitted by the U.S. government under the F-14 contract."

## Japan, Russia To Confer on MiG Return

Miki Informs Diet Of Pending Talks

TOKYO, Sept. 29 (AP).—Premier Takeo Miki said today that Japan and the Soviet Union have agreed to begin talks on the return of the MiG-25 fighter flown to northern Japan three weeks ago by a defecting Soviet pilot.

Mr. Miki told the Diet (parliament) that agreement on diplomatic talks was reached yesterday when Foreign Minister Zenzo Koizumi met with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko at the United Nations in New York City.

Earlier, Masataka Tachibana, director-general of the Foreign Ministry's European and Oceanic Affairs Bureau, notified Soviet Ambassador Dmitri Polyanskiy that Japan is ready to return the top-secret supersonic jet.

The plane was dismantled and transferred to a Japanese air base aboard a U.S. C-5 Galaxy last week so that Japanese and U.S. experts could examine it. It had landed at Hakodate, in northern Japan, on Sept. 6.

The pilot, Lt. Viktor Belenko, 29, has received political asylum in the United States.

Mr. Tachibana told the Soviet ambassador that Japan will notify the Soviet Union through diplomatic channels of how and when the MiG-25 will be returned.

Mr. Polyanskiy said Japanese rejection of Soviet demands for immediate return of the plane and pilot had been "unfriendly acts." He added that he hoped the incident would not further aggravate relations between Japan and the Soviet Union.

Takeshiro Togo, a Foreign Ministry official, said the ministry has handed letters to the Soviet Embassy to counter what he described as "groundless slander" concerning Lt. Belenko's defection.

Mr. Togo said a four-page explanatory letter and other documents turned over to the Soviet Embassy in Tokyo, counter Soviet charges that Lt. Belenko was drugged and forced to leave for the United States against his will.

**Belenko, Soviet Aides Confer**

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29 (AP).—Lt. Belenko has met with Soviet authorities in Washington, but he has refused to return home, State Department officials said today.

Lt. Belenko was interviewed at the State Department yesterday by Soviet Embassy officials who sought to persuade him to return to the Soviet Union.

However, State Department officials said Lt. Belenko did not change his mind and will continue to reside in the United States.

**Japan, Russia Sign Whaling Quota Pacts**

TOKYO, Sept. 29 (UPI).—Japan and the Soviet Union have signed an agreement on whale-catch quotas for the 1976-77 season, the Foreign Ministry announced.

The agreement covers whaling by the two nations in the north Pacific and the Antarctic region, it said.

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## Cautious Acceptance of Refugees

### All-White Arkansas Hill Town Learning to Live With Asians

By Roy Reed

GRANNIS, Ark., Sept. 29 (UPI)—Mrs. Floy Lane, a storekeeper, has learned to like Oriental alimentary paste, which she cooks into a soup.

She has not tried the dried baby squid that also sits on her grocery shelves. "I'm not going to, either," she says firmly.

The newcomers from Southeast Asia, for their part, have not got much past potatoes in their effort to adjust to the foods of their new home.

"I just can't eat American food," Hien Due Nguyen, a teacher, confesses with a grin.

Selective acceptance has been the rule on both sides since 238 Vietnamese refugees moved here in November and instantly doubled the population of this western Arkansas hill town. The coming of the Asians is

forcing the white hill people of Polk County to confront an old, deep fear.

Polk was one of many traditionally all-white counties of the hill South that never allowed Negroes to move in.

Only recently, a black cook imported by a white family near here was frightened away by white men who told her to move on.

Poultry Processing Plant

A few Mexicans and Indians have lived in Grannis in recent years. Most came from nearby Oklahoma and Texas to work in Cliff Lane's poultry processing plant, a sprawling factory that sits a few yards from the new post office and across Route 71 from his mother's store.

Most of those outsiders had drifted away by last fall. Mr. Lane, always looking for a steady labor force, went to the refugee relocation center at Fort Chaffee, 100 miles north of here, and brought home 238 South Vietnamese. He established them in a mobile home park at the edge of town and put most of the adults to work in the plant.

About half the Vietnamese ("Vietnamese," many here call them) have left, most to join relatives in New Orleans and Oklahoma City. Part of the slack has been taken up by about 80 Laotians who arrived in the summer.

The population of Grannis is now nearly half Asian. The native Americans are ahead by about 250 to 200.

Open Prejudice

Some natives speak openly of anti-Asian prejudice. The prejudice was reportedly fanned by an outbreak of thefts in the community after the Asians arrived. Several Vietnamese workers were arrested and fined for stealing chickens at the plant.

The Americans have been a little astonished to learn that many of the newcomers are college-educated. Hien Due Nguyen, for example, speaks five languages and is an artist as well as a teacher. He worked for the South Vietnamese Embassy in Singapore and Vietnam before coming to the United States.

Race is not the only barrier separating the two groups here. There are also custom, taste and language. The Asian children are learning English rapidly, the adults more slowly. Mr. Hien is teaching English to 36 adult Vietnamese and Laotians. The only American who seems to know any Vietnamese is a disabled veteran named Jesse Palmer, who was wounded in Vietnam.

A few American families exchange social visits with the Asians. But the two groups mostly stay to themselves except at work and school. Community life for the Asians revolves around their new Catholic church. Mr. Lane donated the land for the building. The new Vietnamese priest conducts mass every afternoon.

Melvin Sullivan, assistant to Mr. Lane, said they are now celebrating the American New Year instead of Tet, which falls on a work day.

Youth Changing

The younger Asians have picked up not only the language but also new tastes more rapidly than have their elders. Many have begun to buy cars, television sets, stereo equipment and tape players. Like Americans, they buy on credit.

"Some of them don't pay their bills," Mrs. Lane, a peppy retired teacher, said. "But then, I've known a lot of Americans who don't pay their bills."

A potential problem will not have to be faced for a while. The Asians will not be eligible to vote for five years. No one is ready to think about what will happen to the town government when that time comes.

Mr. Sullivan said the Asians were making good workers. All around, he said, they are turning out to be about as good as Americans—some good, some bad.

"It's come true to me," he said, "that people are people, no matter where they're from."

## Yakim S. Grosul, Soviet Historian, Deputy, Is Dead

MOSCOW, Sept. 29 (UPI)—Yakim Sergeyevich Grosul, 64, a historian and president of the Moldavian Academy of Sciences, died yesterday after a long illness, the government newspaper Izvestia said today.

Mr. Grosul was also a deputy of the Supreme Soviet, a corresponding member of the Soviet Academy of Sciences and a member of the Council of Nationalities of the Supreme Soviet.

He was a specialist on Moldavian history and had written several books on the subject.

## Yuliya F. Dombrovskaya

MOSCOW, Sept. 29 (UPI)—Dr. Yuliya F. Dombrovskaya, 84, a pediatrician who helped to found Moscow's first children's clinics and kindergartens and introduced new treatment for chronic respiratory diseases, has died, newspapers said today.

Dr. Dombrovskaya was director of the Moscow's foremost clinic of children's diseases in the First Moscow Medical Institute, professor of children's diseases and a full member of the Soviet Academy of Medical Sciences.

## Caretaker Forms Minority Regime To Rule Finland

HELSINKI, Sept. 29 (UPI)—Caretaker Premier Martti Miettunen has formed a minority non-Socialist government, the first such regime since 1983, a government source reported today.

The government coalition, made up of the Premier's Center party, the Liberals and the Swedish People's party, controls 58 seats in the 200-seat unicameral parliament, but can rely on support from the Conservatives and the Social Democrats.

A five-party majority government, headed by Mr. Miettunen and including the three non-Socialist parties plus the Social Democrats and Communists, resigned Sept. 17 after failing to agree on a 1977 national budget.

The minority coalition will be the 20th minority government in Finland, and the 58th government in the nation's 58 years of independence.

Of the Cabinet's 16 ministerial posts, nine went to the Center party, three each to the Liberals and the Swedish party and one to a nonpolitical expert, Esko Reola, who will be finance minister.

## Soviet Underground Test

KJELLER, Norway, Sept. 29 (AP)—The Norwegians observed at Kjeller reported that an underground nuclear explosion took place today at Norvaya Zemlya in the Soviet Union.

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## Ford-Plant Riot In Britain Ends

DAGENHAM, England, Sept. 29 (AP)—Production at Ford's huge auto plant here returned to normal this morning after 350 men on the night shift went on a rampage that caused thousands of pounds worth of damage.

The night workers barricaded themselves in a canteen, lit a bonfire of wrecked furniture, threw crockery at police and management officials and overturned two mail vans. The riot had started after a dozen men refused to adopt a new quality control technique for aligning doors on a car, and 1,000 night workers were laid off as a consequence.

The day shift has not been involved in the dispute over the new technique. Some night workers warned that trouble could erupt again.

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**FLOODING IN GLASGOW**—Glasgow city bus and an automobile marooned by backup from torrential rains and thunderstorms Tuesday night and Wednesday morning in western Scotland that left cities and towns in the area in chaos.

## Halfway to Eurocommunism

### Economic Turmoil Helps French Party

(Continued from Page 1)

tented people in the country, you may win an election, but you won't be able to govern," says Roger Garaudy, a former party member, who was expelled over ideology and who now criticizes the party from its left for "abandoning" all ideology and pursuing "opportunistic" tactics.

But the Communists are effectively blocking the present political system.

Every major political action and analysis is cast forward to the 1978 election of a new parliament, when it is widely anticipated that the Communists and their leftist ally, the Socialist party, will win a majority and force a constitutional showdown with Mr. Giscard d'Estaing.

Differences over strategy for confronting the leftist challenge led to the break last month between Mr. Giscard d'Estaing and Gaullist leader Jacques Chirac, who resigned as prime minister after Mr. Giscard d'Estaing turned down a proposal to advance the elections by two years to catch the left off guard.

Italians and French

The role and temperament of the French Communist party are significantly different from those of the Italian Communists, who have become the second-largest party in that country and who are trying to negotiate a power-sharing arrangement with the ruling Christian Democrats.

The French Communists can count on attracting only one in every five votes cast in national elections. The rejuvenated Socialist party accounts for 30 per cent of the vote and would be the key to carrying the leftist alliance to victory in 1978.

But the Socialists have only begun to build an effective national political machine and have to depend on local Communist machinery during campaigns. Moreover, the Communists are painting themselves as the enforcers of the "common program" of economic and social reforms that the Socialists agreed to in return for campaign help.

Some French analysts and Western embassies believe that the Socialists, as dominant partners in the coalition, will not carry out the partial nationalizations and sweeping tax changes called for in the program even if the left does win.

But Communist officials and rank-and-file members assert that they will be there to make sure that the changes are implemented.

A Need for Change

"We have joined the Communist party and the alliance because we believe they are the only ones who will change things, and change is needed," says Michel Berbet, a Paris librarian who recently joined the party.

"There will be no backing down on the common program. That would destroy both the Socialist and Communist parties here."

The attitudes point toward a confrontation strategy in a more rigidly stratified society, rather than the conciliatory attitude toward class struggle that the Italian party has been trying to make a component of its philosophy of Eurocommunism.

Obviously impressed by the electoral successes of the Italians, the French party took a traumatic step away from its essentially Stalinist past by dropping the phrase "dictatorship of the proletariat" from official jargon this year.

In dropping the phrase, the Western European Communist parties intend to convey that they commit themselves to abide by the democratic rules and traditions that have grown up in this part of the world and renounce the violent revolution and repressive systems the Russians and Eastern Europeans have institutionalized in the name of the working class.

Democratic Tradition

"France has a tradition of democratic liberties, won by its people in their revolution," Mr. Fitterman said in an interview at national party headquarters. "So-

cialism cannot be a step backward for such a people, who will not accept the suppression of liberty."

The French party seems to be balancing on one foot while waiting to judge the impact of its first step away from Moscow-style socialism. The party still lacks the credibility that the Italian Communists are in the process of creating for themselves, French critics and sympathizers agree.

Party leader Georges Marchais seemed to be aggressively picking fights with the Kremlin this year to underscore his party's new independence. The French staged news conferences here for Soviet leaders, and Mr. Marchais, unlike Italian party leader Enrico Berlinguer, refused to go to the Soviet party's congress in Moscow in February.

"People confuse independence from Moscow with liberalism," said a former party member who is skeptical about the professed conversion. "The two aren't necessarily the same thing."

Moreover, relations between the French party and the Kremlin began their slide not over ideology, but over the Russians' friendly attitude toward Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's foreign policy.

Irritation With Moscow

While Mr. Marchais was pillorying Mr. Giscard d'Estaing for moving closer to the United States, Moscow was implicitly endorsing his foreign policy. Communist sources suggest that the gap may have narrowed since Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's friendly visit to Washington, but the irritation on the issue went deep here.

Mr. Marchais's refusal to embrace the Eurocommunist concept may also indicate a reluctance to acknowledge the obvious: The Italian party has taken the leadership of the Western European Marxist movement away from the French, whose ideological purity and subservience to Moscow in

the past had given them a privileged position.

More important, the French Communists follow De Gaulle's emotional and vote-getting appeals in opposing a unified Europe built on the Common Market, which the Italian Communists favor.

"We do agree with De Gaulle on certain points, although not on his entire concept of national independence," concedes René Andrieu, editor of the party's daily newspaper, *L'Emancipateur*.

"The Italian Communists see the road to power passing through the church" as they pick up supporters from among disillusioned Catholics, said an Italian leftist journalist. "For the French Communists, the road is through the Gaullists."

New Converts

The half-turn toward democratic procedures is winning the party some new converts, especially among young people who would make up the majority of the 100,000 new members the party confidently predicts it will gain this year. The party membership, which declined after it played an ambivalent role in the May, 1968, upheaval, has risen again to 500,000.

"The party's ability to get rid of rhetoric inherited from another era was a factor in my joining now, although I had always been a sympathizer," Mr. Berbet said. "But more than that is the fact that capitalism is oppressing workers much more than before, and we have to defend ourselves."

Adds Mr. Andrieu: "The economic crisis has made people realize more clearly the nature of the class struggle and that they are seeing a system go bankrupt. Assuming work is the essential part of a system, and capitalism is not doing that."

(This is the third in a series of articles on European Communism.)

## Man Trapped 2 Weeks in Car In Wilds Escapes by Ingenuity

TROUT LAKE, Wash., Sept. 29 (UPI)—A 27-year-old former Green Beret from White Hall, Mich., survived by his wits for two weeks in the forest near here while he chipped away at a log that entrapped him in his overturned car.

"The ingenuity this guy displayed in keeping himself alive was phenomenal," said Elaine Webb, a deputy in the Skamania County sheriff's office.

John Vithelic was described by his doctor as "generally in remarkable condition for a man who has gone through what he has."

During the night of Sept. 11, a station wagon driven by Mr. Vithelic, who was on a weekend outing, went over a 150-foot embankment from a logging road 20 miles north of this community. The car came to a halt upside down, next to a small creek.

Mr. Vithelic's left foot was pinned to the dashboard by a six-inch log that had rammed through the windshield.

William Moran, a U.S. Forest

Service employee at the Mount Adams ranger station here, who talked to Mr. Vithelic when he was brought to the station by a logger, said that Mr. Vithelic sharpened a log wrench with a rock and chipped away at the log to free himself.

Crawled to Road

Then he crawled up the embankment to the road, where he was found by the logger.

Mr. Moran said Mr. Vithelic obtained drinking water by tying a string to his T-shirt and throwing it into the nearby creek. Then he sucked the water from the fabric.

Mr. Vithelic told hospital attendants that his only food was some huckleberries on bushes that he could reach from the car and a piece of cheese from a packaged snack in the car. Field mice had found the snack and, in striving to get at the crackers, dragged it to within Mr. Vithelic's reach, he said. The mice devoured the crackers. Mr. Vithelic said at the hospital.

Mr. Moran said that while Mr. Vithelic was trapped, he shouted and tried to signal with a mirror to passing log trucks on the road 150 feet away. But the underbrush was so thick that no one saw him or his car.

Condition Good

Mr. Vithelic was taken to Emanuel Hospital in Portland, Ore., where his condition was listed as "good." Dr. Robert Bessell said his patient's only major problem was that the log's pressure on his foot may have damaged it enough to require amputation. Test results are pending, the doctor said.

Mr. Vithelic, who had been a medic with the Green Berets, was staying in a Portland suburb while he received training as a kidney dialysis machine technician.

He told officials that he had intended to climb Mount Rainier on his outing but had changed his mind and decided to visit mountains in the Gifford Pinchot National Forest.

When he failed to return to his training session, sheriff's deputies and company officials searched unsuccessfully for him. They gave up the search after a week.

## 'The Zagreb Spring'

### Croat Dissidence Continues Despite Stifling of '71 Unrest

By Malcolm W. Browne

ZAGREB, Yugoslavia, Sept. 29 (UPI)—"We, like Prague, had our spring. The Zagreb spring, like the Prague spring, was crushed. Now, like the Czechs, we are also silent."

The speaker raised his voice slightly, to be heard over the din of the phonograph. Noddy music is the customary precaution against suspected hidden police microphones, and it has long been accepted as a normal part of political conversation.

The people in the room were Croats. One had been recently released from prison, where he served four years for his role in the "Zagreb spring." Another, a former partisan with Marshal Tito's forces in World War II, was equally unhappy.

All those present had suffered in one way or another from the harsh measures adopted here at the end of 1971 by the central government in Belgrade to put down what it regarded as a full-blown Croatian rebellion. Some have taken to calling it the "Zagreb spring."

Croatian Groups Abroad

Since then, dozens of Croatian groups abroad, representing a wide range of political tendencies, have continued their criticism of the Belgrade government. In some cases, criticism has been mixed with terrorism.

Various Yugoslav representatives abroad have been assassinated, bombs have been planted in Yugoslav offices outside the country, and, earlier this month, a U.S. airliner was hijacked by Croatian émigrés who wanted to publicize their cause.

There have been a handful of incidents in Yugoslavia itself.

In 1972, 19 Croatian separatist guerrillas, entered Yugoslavia clandestinely from Austria, attempting to set up an anti-government military base. But they were reported to authorities by local residents and were killed or captured.

In 1974, two Croatian terrorists killed a policeman in the Mount Velebit area, but were, in turn, killed.

Bomb at Station

Last September, a bomb that may have been intended for President Tito exploded at the railroad station here, causing damage but no injuries. Recently, a dozen Croats received long prison sentences for alleged involvement in the bombing.

All the dissidents interviewed here recent being thought of as "advertising violence." They also say that those who identify them, as being "mere Croatian nationalists" have grossly oversimplified matters.

The roots of Croatian nationalism can be traced to the year 925, when King Tomislav was crowned as the first ruler of the Croatian nation. One of Zagreb's main squares is still named after him.

Some modern-day Croats continue to demand a fully autonomous state, separate from the Yugoslav federation in which it is now one of six republics. But to the minds of most others, Croatian national autonomy seems much less important an ambition than the political liberalization of the whole of Yugoslavia.

"The hard hand of political repression is on all Yugoslavs," one said, "but it presses hardest against Croats. Let's face it, the Serbs have emerged from a centuries-old struggle with us as victors. We are the vanquished and must suffer for it."

Guerrilla Days

The 1971 repression began early in December of that year with a speech by President Tito, who is

## Support for Plan Against Inflation Urged by Giscard

PARIS, Sept. 29 (AP)—President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing urged today a rally around his government's anti-inflation plan to protect "the future of our economy" and "the position of France."

"In summoning you in this effort I am not choosing the easy road, but my role is not to please, it is to serve France," he said in a 20-minute nationwide television and radio address.

Prime Minister Raymond Barre will ask the French National Assembly for a vote of confidence after a debate on the program, a spokesman announced today at the end of a Cabinet meeting.

Mr. Barre will make a declaration on the general policy of his government to the Assembly next Tuesday, the spokesman, Jean-Philippe Leclerc said. The Assembly will then debate the measures he has proposed to curb inflation in France.

Mr. Barre's anti-inflation program includes higher taxes, wage guidelines and a limited price freeze.

## Polisario to Release

ALGERIA, Sept. 29 (Reuters)—The Polisario Front independence movement of the former Spanish Sahara, has decided to release two French technicians held captive since last December.

The front issued a communiqué here announcing its decision after a visit by an international Red Cross Committee delegation.



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YUGOSLAVIA

Belgrade

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## Germany to the Polls

The recent ouster of Sweden's Social Democratic party after 44 years in power has encouraged conservative forces all over Europe, particularly in West Germany. Helmut Kohl, leader of the opposition Christian Democratic Union, called the outcome in Sweden "a signal for Europe not to deliver our continent over to the Socialist International."

On Sunday, 41 million West German voters will provide a measure of the potency of that "signal" from Stockholm as they decide whether to retain Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's coalition of Social and Free Democrats in Bonn or to restore power to Kohl's CDU and its Bavarian partner, the Christian Social Union. In fact, this indication of how strongly the conservative tide is flowing in Europe will be very nearly the only issue decided by the Bundestag election, apart from the question of who shall govern for the next four years.

In other words, there are no burning issues in either foreign or home-front policy that divide Schmidt's forces from those of Kohl. It has been a campaign waged mostly on differences in emphasis rather than of basic policy, and most observers believe the results will hinge heavily on the reaction of the voters to the personalities of the four principals: the two coalition leaders and their chief partners—Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher for the Free Democrats in the government tandem and former Defense and Finance Minister Franz-Josef Strauss for the Christian Social Union.

Kohl's slogan, "Freedom instead of socialism" is ludicrous when applied to Chancellor Schmidt, who has dealt harshly with the Social Democratic left wing since he succeeded Willy Brandt in 1974, and has directed Western Europe's most effective anti-inflation and economic recovery programs, using such respectable conservative instruments as budget cutbacks followed by an \$8-billion tax cut and lower interest rates.

Any other Western European head of government would be happy to face the voters with West Germany's current inflation and unemployment rates—both around 4 per cent.

If Kohl leads the Christian Union parties back to power it will not be because he has effectively attacked the government on the issues—although Germans with memories of the post-World War I inflation worry more about a 4-per-cent rate than other Europeans do about one three times as high. It will be rather that Kohl has correctly perceived a conservative tide and has emerged as a surprisingly effective campaigner whose appeals to traditional middle-class values have evoked enthusiastic responses almost everywhere.

It is obvious that the government coalition failed to take Kohl seriously enough at the start of the campaign and has been unsuccessful in its attempt to picture him as simply a provincial governor of Rhineland-Palatinate who would be out of his depth as federal chancellor and a front man for the impetuous, often irresponsible, Strauss. The Christian Union's liability in the closing days of the campaign is not Kohl but Strauss, who has shamelessly hinted that the Social Democrats—many of whom suffered horribly under Hitler—are really "of the same family" as the Nazis.

Despite Strauss's excesses, Bonn's partners and allies have little to worry about in this election of the eighth Bundestag. Anchored securely in the West, the Federal Republic will continue to play major roles in NATO and the European Community and, however the election comes out, the next government will continue—cautiously and without illusions—the effort, launched by Willy Brandt, to build more normal relationships with the Soviet bloc. These certainties help explain why other Western governments are taking Bonn's current election campaign very much in stride.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Chaos on Arms

The controversy over the sale to Saudi Arabia of 650 air-to-ground Maverick missiles illustrates the grave risks that flow from this country's reckless arms trade. In the absence of a carefully designed policy of restraint governing the export of sophisticated weapons, the United States is following the chaotic course that was set when President Nixon on an overnight stopover in Tehran in 1972 told Iran in a spur-of-the-moment gesture that it could buy virtually anything it wanted.

That impetuous presidential commitment unleashed what can only be called the inundation with American arms of an unstable and inflammatory region. The latest order from Saudi Arabia, which has already bought \$6 billion worth of American arms and recently has outstripped the dangerously excessive Iranian purchases, is only the latest wave in a continuing tide. The congressional effort to block this particular missiles order could hardly be described as a move to strip a relatively friendly Middle Eastern nation of its capacity to defend itself against outside attack; it would be more accurate to say that this was an attempt to apply some needed controls to the increasingly danger-

ous proliferation of American weapons in the Middle East.

Reports from behind-the-scenes threats prove, despite denials from official Saudi Arabian and American sources, that uncontrolled American arms sales have exposed the United States needlessly to international blackmail. In its frantic attempts to head off the congressional move to block the Mavericks' delivery, the Ford administration has leaked dark hints that Saudi Arabia's displeasure (already incurred by a toughened congressional stand against the Arabs' effort to impose an illegal secondary boycott in the United States) may trigger another oil embargo.

The sponge-like American policy on arms exports effectively takes decision-making out of Washington hands and delivers it to foreign governments in coalition with their own and American special-interest lobbies. Under such circumstances, congressional action is a natural response to abdication by the White House of its fundamental responsibility to control the arms trade wherever it threatens to stimulate international conflict in troubled areas of the world.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### Callaghan's Speech

It is a long time since any Prime Minister spoke to his party conference with the bluntness of Mr. Callaghan at Blackpool yesterday... He received no standing ovation. That was not surprising because he was overturning some of the comfortable assumptions on which not only Labor politicians but governments of all complexions have leaned for too long. "We used to think," he said, "that you could just spend your way out of a recession and increase employment by cutting taxes and boosting government spending. I tell you in all candor that that option no longer exists." Mr. Callaghan was in effect telling the delegates that... salvation is not to be found through the doctrine of the budgetary deficit. Unemployment would only yield to a regeneration of manufacturing industry, with labor costs at least comparable with those of our major competitors, and with a proper regard for profits as the necessary condition for further investment. If this is really to be the government's strategy, then it marks a development of great importance for the management of the British economy.

—From the Times (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

September 24, 1901

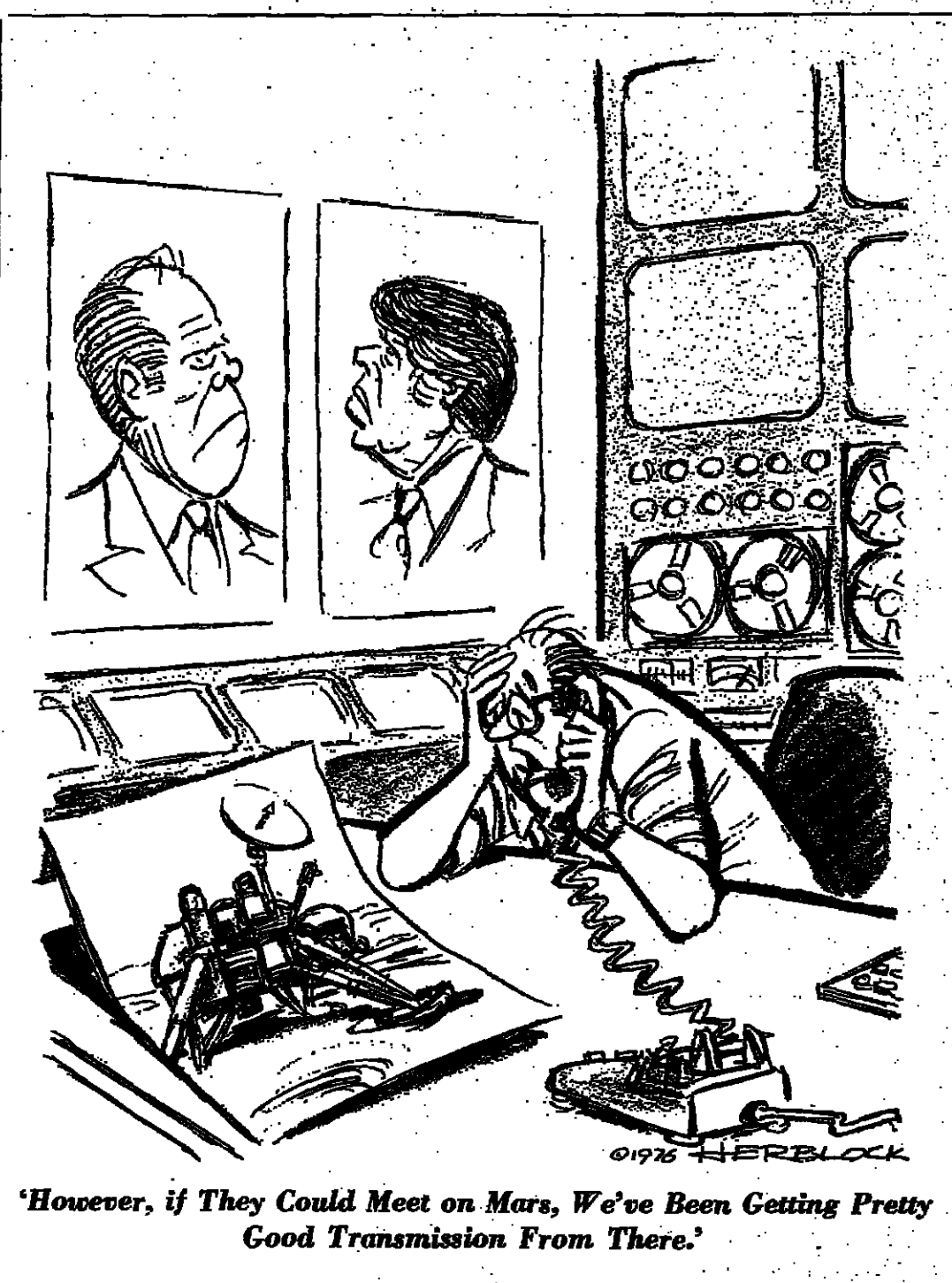
PARIS—At the old-fashioned inns and restaurants in Sweden it is customary to charge less for women than for men, on the theory that they do not eat so much. At some hotels in Sweden a man and wife are charged as one and one-half persons if they occupy the same room. A husband and wife may also travel as one and one-half persons by railway.

### Fifty Years Ago

September 24, 1926

MOSCOW—The Soviet Union and Lithuania signed here today a five-year treaty binding the two countries to non-aggression and the observance of neutrality in the event a third power attacks either of the signing countries. It is also stipulated that the obligations of Lithuania as a member of the League of Nations will not be violated by the Russians.

—From The Guardian (London).



## The Kremlin's African Strategy

By Victor Zorza

LONDON—The discomfort felt in Moscow at the possibility of a settlement in Rhodesia, as reflected in the Soviet press, derives from the Kremlin's concern that its grand plan for Africa may be collapsing.

The Kremlin's plan envisaged not so much the promotion of immediate socialist rule in Africa as the stimulation of armed struggle which would radicalize African politics. Moscow would prefer to see the growth of guerrilla warfare against the white regime in Rhodesia rather than a compromise settlement, because it expects such warfare to spread to South Africa and to spark a revolution there.

Something of the Kremlin's thinking was revealed at a conference of the Soviet Union's Africa experts which was called to consider future strategy in the light of the developments in Angola. An official account of the proceedings quotes the view of Georgi Mikoyan, one of Russia's leading experts on the Third World, who felt no need to disguise his preferences in that select company. He notes that while the radicalization of Third World regimes does not necessarily depend on their coming to power through armed struggle, "the majority of the radical countries" have nevertheless gone through "a protracted period of armed struggle." He explains that in the course of such struggle the revolutionary parties become stronger while "bourgeois" elements tend to depart from the field of action.

### Armed Struggle

That is the theory, but it has been amply proved by the history of the Communist movement. Communists know that by provoking unrest and struggle, by obstructing and preventing the peaceful settlement of political disputes, they prolong the duration of social conflicts which can be used to radicalize the masses and to promote Communist objectives.

The theories discussed at the Africa conference—which was reported in the scholarly Moscow periodical Peoples of Asia and Africa—are not simply the musings of scholars. The conference participants included some of the Kremlin's top advisers on the Third World.

While Henry Kissinger was busy with his African shuttle, Soviet envoys were telling the leaders of African countries that "the only way Africans can survive is through armed struggle." In Uganda, according to Kampala radio, the Soviet representative told Field Marshal Amin that Moscow was ready to provide political as well as material help until Rhodesia, Namibia, and South Africa "are totally liberated, and the enemies are crushed." The help provided to Angola is obviously the model Moscow has in mind.

Another issue of the periodical publishes a detailed review of the prospects of the national liberation struggle, evidently based on the proceedings of the Africa conference, which explains that the end of the colonial system is now imminent because, following the victories in Mozambique and Angola, "the last bulwark of colonialism in the world, the racist regime of South Africa and Rhodesia, are completely isolated and have entered an irreversible political crisis." The Soviet Union is described as constituting the most important "military factor"—as well as political and economic—"in the development of national liberation revolutions." Soviet military aid is

said to have played "a major role" in the struggle for national liberation.

Those in the West who are inclined to find a Russian behind every African bush will be delighted to have this confirmation, from the horse's mouth, of the Soviet military role. But any such delight should be tempered with the realization that Soviet military aid would be of little value if the freedom fighters of Africa did not believe that they were fighting for a just cause and if they were not prepared to lay down their lives for it. What Moscow has done, in Angola and elsewhere, is merely to back the winning side, for reasons of ideological and political affinity, as well as for reasons of strategic self-interest.

The West can only beat Moscow at its own game if the Kissinger initiative in Africa is followed by further efforts which accept the legitimacy of African claims, as Moscow accepts them, and which give greater promise of satisfying them than is given by the "armed struggle" recommended by the Kremlin.

Moscow is by no means as certain of the African socialist attachment to its own political ideas as Soviet propaganda sometimes makes out. Its concern on this score is rarely discussed in general publications such as Pravda, but evidence of it may be found in out of the way periodicals. Some of the themes discussed in Peoples of Africa and Asia are raised, even more bluntly, in the Working Class and the Contemporary World, the house organ of the Kremlin think-tank concerned with the world revolutionary movement. In yet another article which seems to derive from the Africa conference, this periodical shows signs of concern, between the lines, at suggestions evidently made by unidentified critics that the wrong horse in some countries.

### Reorientation

At the Africa conference, "many speakers" referred to what the official account delicately describes as the "reorientation" of the Egyptian regime from its previous, that is pro-Soviet, course. The account makes no mention of the huge financial and political capital which the Kremlin has invested in Egypt, since the misgivings which some people in the Soviet Union entertain about the effectiveness of such policies are not discussed openly in Moscow. The recent articles do speak, however, of the political "instability" of the countries of "revolutionary democracy" which may result in "reactionary nationalism, anti-Communism, and anti-Sovietism."

### Letter

#### Not Treason

Re "Proud to Pay More," a letter in the NYT, Sept. 10. I agree with Mr. Dixon that paying U.S. income tax is our civic responsibility, the price of our privileges as U.S. citizens. But how does he arrive at his "U.S.-love it or leave it" corollary?

Surely the whole point of a democracy is that a citizen may, indeed should, protest a law he deems unfair. One can certainly argue about the amount of tax that should be levied. Disagreement with a proposed law is not treason in a free country.

HANNA R. LUSTIG.  
Wolfenbittel, W. Germany.

Should the Kremlin seek to avoid, then, becoming unduly involved in Third World countries, as some of its advisers evidently suggest? The answer is given in one of the recent articles, which discusses the "non-Marxist" character of the socialism espoused by the new regimes of "revolutionary democracy." It would be wrong and "politically short-sighted," it maintains—using words which usually denote the existence of an argument in Moscow—to fail to see these regimes' radical potential. Their theories should therefore, it insists, be "supported in every way by the socialist countries"—which means that somebody in Moscow has been saying that they should not be so supported, and that it is not just a question of theories, but of hard political choices.

WASHINGTON—Looking back over the first quarter of the election campaign since the conventions, Gov. Carter must be aware, not only of the rising opposition of the Republicans, but of the puzzlement and disenchantment of his own Democratic supporters. For the governor, this is the pause that depresses.

He is still ahead. Nothing has been irretrievably lost, but his long lead has melted away, and all his dreams of a month ago now seem threatened. The number of people below the poverty level increased by 2,500,000 in 1975, the largest rise in a single year since the government began keeping poverty statistics in 1959.

The governor's troubles likewise cannot be blamed on the brilliance of his opponent. President Ford is campaigning as usual as if he were running for Congress from Grand Rapids, avoiding questions most of the time, and then promising in the South to stamp out crime and oppose effective gun-control. Accordingly, the nation is confronted by a choice between a mediocrity and a mystery.

What, then, is Carter's problem? It is, I think, because he has forgotten why he was nominated in the first place, and has failed to organize the party he represents. He was nominated because he seemed to have a vision of the American future related to the ideals of the American past, but since the conventions he has not defined that future, but merely expressed his longings, without any new facts or eloquence.

He called his campaign biography "Why Not the Best?" And this personal factual account of a life in the South must be the most honest and moving political biography of our time. But in the organization of his campaign, he has not defined "the best" and he has not recruited "the best."

Probably he didn't plan it this way, but he has been so busy flying around the country that he hasn't had time to talk to the people who might help him.

John Kennedy in 1960, like Carter now, had his own "inner

## In U.S. Today The Hungry Heart

By William V. Shannon

WASHINGTON—The heart has hungers that the real world cannot satisfy. They exist independent of politics, but politics cannot be fully comprehended without taking account of them. Beyond the boundaries of the busy, everyday world with its reasonableness, impersonal rules and dry practicality, a person may sense the existence of and yearn for a different kind of reality, another realm of experience. This hunger takes many forms. It can be the political radical's dream of a truly just and humane society, the religious mystic's reaching out for the unknowable, or the romantic's deciphering of the universe in the flight of a seagull or the pattern of a snowflake.

It can be the tortured vision of a madman, a Van Gogh or a Blake; it can be the thunderous music first heard only in the mind of a deaf genius like Beethoven, or the pure, controlled stillness of a painting by Mondrian. But genius is not required. Ordinary people, too, in their workaday lives experience moments of epiphany and "intimations of immortality."

Throughout past ages, human beings transcended reality and the limitations of time and space through religion and, importantly though less commonly, through art. But for many Americans today, religion is a dead or declining force in their lives and for society as a whole, religion has far less authority than it once did. Art still speaks to many, but art no longer harkens by religious faith or classical tradition—reflects back to modern man his own anxiety and feared sense of nothingness.

### Frustration

In more modest and specific ways, recent history has shocked and frustrated the secular efforts of many Americans to give their lives a meaning beyond mere self-gratification. The reformist ideals of liberals for orderly change and gradual improvement have stumbled against the daunting reality of black slums going up in flames from Watts to Detroit to Newark and of promising programs like Medicaid and day-care centers and government-assisted housing stalemated in scandal and controversy. Who now seeks the New Frontier or celebrates a Great Society?

Conservatives who believed in a social vision of stability and prudence and integrity have been humiliated by the Nixon and Agnew scandals. Radicals who preached revolution in the 1960s are wearing vests in the 1970s—or pottering about on backroad farms in Vermont.

The cold warrior's dream of an American-led crusade to save the Third World from Communism by economic assistance and military force died with the last Green Beret, somewhere in Vietnam. Even the businessman, that

most self-confident and extraverted of Americans, has had his sense of himself dummed by corporate corruption and giant bankruptcies.

From Mississippi to Vietnam, from Berkeley to Washington, crusades have furled their flags, and all ideals seem dead or dis-honored.

### Dead Dreams

When secular dreams die, they result in disillusionment and political apathy. When an unchained people turn away from religion, they do not lose their sense of the transcendental, and their deepest hungers. Instead, cults and sects rush in. This is the Age of Aquarius, the time of the sacred, of yoga and transcendentalism, of the consciousness-raising and the New Moon. Most of these popular religions are hardly encouraging signs for any society. Astrologers, the "new" religions, and the "new" holy men at the court of Michoud, in 1917.

This national election is, though being conducted amid many evildoings of materialism and apathy, more a contest for the leadership of a society that is politically disillusioned and culturally in disarray. The Republicans could have gambled on the new leadership of Ronald Reagan and the emerging fervor of his neo-fundamentalist following, but in the end they put down the Reagan challenge as if it were an unthinkably proxy fight against management. Ford's sloganeering and complacency meet apathy on its own terms. His is the politics of liberation.

The Democrats did gamble. Carter is a newcomer. Politically, he summons the nation not to a new crusade but to a restoration of authority and a revival of mutual trust—the indispensable prerequisites to the revival of a creative politics. The risk for Carter is that they are essentially conservative themes, unfamiliar, even to the liberal consistency with which his party.

Culturally, Carter would elect a return to old roots, a symbolic return that might have subtle and incalculable effects in altering the national mood and outlook for the better.

But can the leader of a pre-1960s dominantly liberal party win by embracing conservative themes? Does the Age of Aquarius want a Bible-muddled president in the White House?

## The Pause That Depresses

By James Reston

circle" of advisers, but he reached out to his party for people who could nourish his speeches, give him themes, historical themes, analogies, slogans, or even amiable jokes that might keep the voters from going to sleep.

Carter has done none of this. He has been alone. He has kept his headquarters in Atlanta. There, he has the best team I have seen around a presidential candidate in 40 years. They are intelligent and fiercely loyal to Carter. They are available to the rest of the party, elaborately courteous and respectful to the old writers of the old Kennedy and Johnson days, but nothing happens.

Carter doesn't get them together. He is on the road most of the time, soothing Ford. Meanwhile, his staff in Atlanta is working hard, but tending off old Democratic loyalists like Kenneth Galbraith with mimeographed rejlections of offers for help.

### Under Review

All this is now being reviewed in Atlanta. Carter is now leaving some time to reconsider, and maybe he will at last get his foreign affairs advisers together before the second presidential debate in San Francisco on Oct. 6.

He has many experts at his command. Paul Nitze on strategic nuclear arms talks with the Soviets, Clark Clifford on defense policy, and all the old State and Defense Department establishment in Washington and elsewhere, but he has yet to have

a serious conversation with any of them about the foreign and defense policies he will have to debate with the President.

This is why so many of Carter's supporters are wondering what he is doing. They want to help him, but find him spending too much time with the press, talking to the New York Times about "ethics," and to the Associated Press, vaguely, on taxes.

So Carter is in trouble now, not mainly with the Ford people who oppose him, but with the Democrats who support him. He has put his own people in charge of the state Democratic party or out of it due to similar reasons. He has put his own people in charge of advertising, public relations and his television commercials. He has presented himself as the successor of Roosevelt, Truman, Kennedy and Johnson, but he has not really brought their survivors into his confidence.

The result is that there now a kind of sad revolt against him within the Democratic party. The old-timers want to help him feel that they are being shoved aside, and Carter is at least conscious enough of this revolt now to take time out to review.

This is the paradox about Carter: He talks about teamwork but works on his own. He presents himself as the successor of Roosevelt, Truman, Kennedy and Johnson, but ignores their advisers. The result is that he is getting into serious trouble, a serious one that he is finally beginning to question his own assumptions.



# Poisonous Mushrooms—It's the Season to Be Wary

By Lynn Payer

PARIS (UPI)—Last fall, a group of hippies in France had a meal garnished by the mushrooms they had picked. A few days later two of them were in serious condition at Hôpital and Vidal in Paris. The mushrooms they had eaten were *Amanita phalloides*, which cause more than 90 per cent of fatal mushroom poisonings in Europe. The problem with *Amanita phalloides*, Dr. Raymond Sarda, Hôpital Fernand Vidal said, is that it is extremely beautiful, tasty, and closely resembles all of the edible mushrooms. In fact, the most beautiful *Amanita* mushrooms that are young and green are the most poisonous because their concentration of poison is higher.

People trying to rediscover the world are finding it difficult to accept anything so beautiful can be so deadly. They have a tendency to think that everything green is good. Nature isn't always good, it's savage," said Dr. Sarda, who, as an amateur mycologist and physician, understands both the pleasures and dangers of wild mushrooms. In the past few years there has been a number of mushroom fatalities in France, more in northern France, and even more each year in Czechoslovakia. Mush-

room poisonings in the United States were once rare, and it was widely believed that *Amanita phalloides* didn't grow there. But few people picked mushrooms. As Americans started going back to nature and the mushroom poisonings increased, some were found to be caused by *Amanita phalloides*.

Luckily, the efficacy of treatment has increased. While there is still no antidote to poisoning by *Amanita phalloides* or its poisonous cousins, care has greatly diminished the death rate in the past 15 years. Statistics from Fernand Vidal: In 1960, 13 cases of *Amanita* poisoning were treated; five died. In 1974, 15 cases were treated and one died. In 1975 there were no deaths in 15 cases, including the two hippies and one attempted suicide. Since the *Amanita* season in France starts in late August and lasts through November, figures are not available for this year.

The mushroom kills in two ways, from dehydration and from liver damage, and it is in treatment of the first that the most progress has been made.

Symptoms start from six to 24 hours after the mushrooms have been eaten, giving the patient time to have eaten them at a second meal, increasing his chances of having absorbed a fatal dose.



The *Amanita phalloides*, responsible for more than 90 per cent of fatal mushroom poisonings in Europe.

Raymond Sarda.

The vomiting, abdominal cramps, and cholera-type diarrhea quickly dehydrate the patient once they do start, and without treatment some die in this phase. Dr. Chantal Hismuth, of Fernand Vidal, says that two of the deaths there in recent years were due to lack of adequate early treatment. In one case the

person stayed at home treating himself with herb tea, "and by the time he arrived here his kidneys weren't functioning anymore," she said. In the other case, the patient was inadequately treated in a provincial hospital before being referred to Fernand Vidal.

If the patient survives dehydra-

tion, he may appear to recover and may be discharged from the hospital. Most patients will continue to get better. But in a small proportion the liver has been seriously damaged and the patient may go into a coma and die. While treatment may help the patient with minor liver damage to survive, the medical profession remains largely impotent in treating severe liver damage, whether it results from mushroom poisoning or infectious hepatitis.

Various treatments are being tried to protect the liver in mushroom poisoning. In France large doses of antibiotics are often given, and in Italy, Czechoslovakia, and the United States thioctic acid has its partisans. Since there is no way to predict which patients will die of liver damage, it is not known whether such treatments help the patient or whether he would have recovered in any case; and only large numbers of cases will indicate if the death rate has been reduced.

Such poisonings can be avoided by eating only mushrooms bought in the market. They can also, however, be avoided by persons who want to pick their own. Experts in the gathering of mushrooms and in the treatment of mushroom poisoning, give the following advice:

• There is no substitute for being able to identify mushrooms

by their characteristics; there are no short cuts or gimmicks; and old wives' tales are just that. Cooking does not destroy the poison, and *Amanita* does not blacken silver. Get a good book, get in touch with a mycological society or attend a conference. In Paris there will be a Salon du Champignon at the Musée National d'Histoire Naturelle from Oct. 11-20.

• Know the region. In France, many of the *Amanita* victims are Spanish or Portuguese immigrants who are unfamiliar with the mushroom because it isn't found in their countries.

• If you have doubts, but still want to eat the mushroom, seek expert advice before doing so. In France pharmacists are trained in mushroom identification, and the Laboratoire de Cryptogamie of the Musée National d'Histoire Naturelle also provides this service.

• Never pick old mushrooms as they are difficult to identify.

• Always save a small piece of uncooked mushroom to make identification easier if symptoms do occur. This precaution is less than perfect since gathered mushrooms may be a mixture of poisonous and edible types, but doctors say that it is better than nothing.

• If severe vomiting and diarrhea start from six to 24 hours after having eaten the mushrooms seek medical help in a specialized center immediately. Ideally, all persons who eat poisonous mushrooms should be hospitalized even if they have no symptoms. If symptoms start before six hours the mushrooms may have been a poisonous but generally nonlethal variety. If symptoms are severe, however, medical help should be sought, particularly for children and elderly people.

• Know your friends. Not only must one be careful about the friend a bit overconfident of his mushroom knowledge, but one should avoid the "friend" looking for a suitable guinea pig.

"There have been cases," Dr. Sarda said, "where people gave their friends mushrooms without eating them themselves, waiting to see whether their friends were well the next day."

## MUSIC: Westerners Sweep Hungarian Piano Competition

By David Stevens

BUDAPEST, Sept. 29 (UPI)—Every five years, Budapest's "Bartók" piano competition, which ended last night with a concert of the top three winners, the winner of two sets of elimination rounds that were followed by increasing enthusiasm by the public.

The competition dates from the first piano competition in 1935, won by the Hungarian pianist Fischer, closely followed by his compatriots Louis Kramlik, in third, and Andor Foldes, in fourth. The high runners-up—just pick some names that would be well known. The jury leader, Dohnanyi, Corok, Bauer, and Weingartner. The competition did not resume until after the war, and in 1961 Bela Bartók was made the co-patron saint of

the competition, his statue put opposite Liszt's on the stage of the Music Academy auditorium, and his works added to the compulsory hurdles for the competitors.

### Reasons

That may be a reason why the Budapest contest has never quite acquired the renown, at least in the West, of the Chopin competition in Warsaw or the Tchaikovsky in Moscow. Bartók is not every pianist's cup of tea. Also, there may have been some feeling in looking over the results of previous years, that the Budapest competition was largely a Hungarian-Soviet playground.

If so, this year's results should straighten out the record. The first prize went to Robert Benoit, a 22-year-old West German who studied with, among others, Rosina Lhevinne at Juilliard. Second prize was shared by Gary

Steigerwalt, a 26-year-old Pennsylvania graduate, and Frédéric Agnèsy, a 20-year-old Parisian and premier prize of the Conservatoire. In addition, Steigerwalt won a special prize for his performance of Bartók—the Suite Opus 14, an Etude, and the Concerto No. 3 in the final round, with orchestra—and a Hungarian contemporary work, György Kurtág's Night Piano Pieces.

Steigerwalt, although elated by the results, was hardly less so about the audiences that followed the competition. At the joint recital by the prize winners on Monday, "The clapping and cheering started before I even came out. I've never experienced anything like it—in the United States the audiences are so reserved." At a loss for an encore, he played a Gershwin prelude and got such an encouraging response he played two of them

last night. "Porgy and Bess" is in the opera's repertoire here, but the piano pieces may have been a local novelty.

Steigerwalt, who said he was attracted to the Liszt-Bartók event by its repertoire, and in particular the Bartók, plans to spend a few more days in Budapest, digging up Hungarian romantic music in the city's numerous music stores.

### A Juror

Irwin Freundlich, the Juilliard professor of Steigerwalt and of William Wolfgram, the other American among the 11 finalists, persuaded the Institute of International Education to subsidize his pupils' trip to Budapest, and said he hoped their success would encourage more American participation in future Budapest competitions. Freundlich first came here 10 years ago as an observer, and this year was on

the jury—whose members abstain from voting on their students.

As a purely musical—as opposed to athletic—event, the competition had its ups and downs. All 11 finalists were technically well-equipped, and the three winners were those who showed the strongest artistic personalities. Steigerwalt undoubtedly scored with his relaxed, confident account of Bartók's Third Concerto, but even the overplayed Liszt E-flat Concerto took on a special luster in Benoit's spacious and powerful reading and in Agnèsy's spirited lyricism. The unenviable task of playing for 11 concertos in two days, not counting rehearsals, fell to the Symphony Orchestra of the Hungarian Railroad—a professional orchestra sponsored by the railroad, not off-duty rail workers, under Gyula Nemethy. As might be expected in the circumstances, it was often catch as catch can.

## FASHION: Success Demands More Than Designing Talent

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Sept. 29 (UPI)—To make it in the world today, fashion designer needs talent plus a strong business manager. After the designer has established his name (it used to be only through couture—now ready-to-wear will do nicely), he turned into everything: accessories, more diversified collections, including knits, fur, sportswear, and ski, men and children's clothes. The payoff comes with perfumes, which can turn him into the big league. Pierre Cardin is an example. He is pushing the experience to the extreme, designing contemporary attire which he exhibits in his own art center.

Cardin is an exceptional man who has both talent and strong business sense. But who knows what might have happened to the fledgling designer Yves Saint Laurent without business wizard Pierre Bergé? When Saint Laurent was discharged from the French Army in 1960 at the age of 23, Dior refused to give him a job back. Now he is on top of the world; his financial success is largely due to Bergé. Something similar is happening to Tan Gindicelli, who left Dior in 1975, after eight years of successful, if low-keyed, designing. Although no amateur (he worked at Dior's and Chloé's), Gindicelli was nervous at first, played in the same job too long. He opened his first boutique on the Rue de Tournon



Designer Tan Gindicelli, left, with T-13 administrator Peter Blumsky.

about a year ago.

It was devoted to his evening wear, which has a limited range—both in style and price. Financial backing soon followed, and last week, the second Gindicelli boutique—T-13 (or ready-to-wear)—opened at 13 Rue de Tournon.

The backers are Didier Primat Schimberg (of the oil-drilling fortune) and Peter R. Blumsky, a young Swiss financier.

"We're investing \$1 million," he said yesterday, "to make it work." As of now, they have signed a substantial contract

with Bonwit Teller (which guarantees \$1 million retail a year) in New York. They also sell all over the United States to such major stores as I. Magnin, Saks, Neiman-Marcus, Sakowitz, Martha and Giorgio's, of Los Angeles.

"We've just opened up in Tokyo and are discussing Monte Carlo."

Gindicelli introduced his own perfume last year and will follow that with a cosmetics line, all of which will be housed in a third boutique on Rue de Tournon.

"In short," Mr. Blumsky said, "we built a business from zero to \$6 million today."

The T-13 boutique is in a beautiful, 17th-century building "which was done in Napoleon III when we took over. Then we found all those marvelous beams and decorated accordingly." The floors are covered with natural hemp and the shelves held together with bamboo, imported from Taiwan.

T-13 is already doing a brisk business. The merchandise is mostly casual separates (priced between \$100 and \$200) with the accent on knits. The best-seller is the long, T-shaped mohair tunic, in an interesting texture knit, to wear over pants—an idea Gindicelli, a Vietnamese, picked up long before anybody else.

From his plush, modern offices on the Avenue d'Alsace (with comfortable showrooms for foreign buyers), Mr. Blumsky said that his only problem at this point is production. "I didn't think the new boutique would take off so fast. Now, we'll have to slow down a bit and be careful not to grow so fast that we won't be able to control it."

Nina Ricci opened a new boutique last night at the corner of Avenue George V and Pierre I de Serbie—with a direct entrance into the Hotel George V.

"It's a dream come true," said a beaming Robert Ricci.

It looks like it. Spreading over 1,000 square meters and three floors, the new Ricci venture is more a small specialty store than a boutique.

The shop covers a lot of

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ground besides ready-to-wear—accessories, men's wear, shoes, home furnishings and even jewelry, (in a pink coral grove in the basement). The grove is built inside an old strong room left behind by the Chase Manhattan Bank when it moved.

Yves Saint Laurent also opened a new boutique—the 11th in the world and the fourth in Paris. At 88 Avenue des Champs-Élysées, it adds a touch of class to an otherwise indifferent fashion area.

It is already one of the most successful operations in town. Business is going so well that the boutique is open every night until 10 p.m. The clothes are hardly out of the boxes before they are snapped up. The fast sellers are all the flowered Liberty skirts with full-steered skirts and rounded vests. So are the big evening taffeta skirts "and that, despite the stiff 1,950-franc price tag," a spokesman for the house said. But then, the look is so cleverly close to Saint Laurent's couture.

The smallest and overcrowded Saint Laurent boutique on Faubourg Saint Honoré is being enlarged (absorbing the Willy Rizzo decoration shop next door) and will be devoted to men's wear and, eventually, fur.

They brought out the champagne this week at Dior. The fur department is doing so well, thanks to talented Frédéric Castet, that it has been moved into what used to be the Dior boutique, at 11 Rue François-Ier. Decorator Victor Grandjean gave the premises a face-lift with lacquer and a ceiling of modern mirrors.

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Amsterdam	86.50	86.90	105.00	106.00
Brussels	106.50	107.10	133.00	140.75
Frankfurt	145.00	145.50	150.00	150.75
London 30	330.40	330.40	420.00	330.40
London 500	143.00	140.71	183.00	158.43
Paris	76.1	76.15	91.17	72.25
Stocks	85.30	85.10	112.10	85.20
Sydney	461.80	464.00	522.80	444.73
Tokyo (1)	357.42	354.40	288.61	288.88
Tokyo (2)	483.40	481.70	485.55	440.06
Zurich	282.00	282.00	304.00	282.50

(1) New. (2) Old.

**European Markets**  
(Yesterday's closing prices  
in local currencies)

Amsterdam	Brussels	Frankfurt	London	Paris	Zurich
Amst 86.50	Brus 106.50	Frank 145.00	Lon 330.40	Par 76.1	Zur 282.00
Amst 86.90	Brus 107.10	Frank 145.50	Lon 330.40	Par 76.15	Zur 282.00
Amst 105.00	Brus 133.00	Frank 150.00	Lon 420.00	Par 91.17	Zur 304.00
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Amsterdam	Brussels	Frankfurt	London	Paris	Zurich
Amst 86.50	Brus 106.50	Frank 145.00	Lon 330.40	Par 76.1	Zur 282.00
Amst 86.90	Brus 107.10	Frank 145.50	Lon 330.40	Par 76.15	Zur 282.00
Amst 105.00	Brus 133.00	Frank 150.00	Lon 420.00	Par 91.17	Zur 304.00
Amst 106.00	Brus 140.75	Frank 150.75	Lon 330.40	Par 72.25	Zur 282.50

Amsterdam	Brussels	Frankfurt	London	Paris	Zurich
Amst 86.50	Brus 106.50	Frank 145.00	Lon 330.40	Par 76.1	Zur 282.00
Amst 86.90	Brus 107.10	Frank 145.50	Lon 330.40	Par 76.15	Zur 282.00
Amst 105.00	Brus 133.00	Frank 150.00	Lon 420.00	Par 91.17	Zur 304.00
Amst 106.00	Brus 140.75	Frank 150.75	Lon 330.40	Par 72.25	Zur 282.50

Amsterdam	Brussels	Frankfurt	London	Paris	Zurich
Amst 86.50	Brus 106.50	Frank 145.00	Lon 330.40	Par 76.1	Zur 282.00
Amst 86.90	Brus 107.10	Frank 145.50	Lon 330.40	Par 76.15	Zur 282.00
Amst 105.00	Brus 133.00	Frank 150.00	Lon 420.00	Par 91.17	Zur 304.00
Amst 106.00	Brus 140.75	Frank 150.75	Lon 330.40	Par 72.25	Zur 282.50

Amsterdam	Brussels	Frankfurt	London	Paris	Zurich
Amst 86.50	Brus 106.50	Frank 145.00	Lon 330.40	Par 76.1	Zur 282.00
Amst 86.90	Brus 107.10	Frank 145.50	Lon 330.40	Par 76.15	Zur 282.00
Amst 105.00	Brus 133.00	Frank 150.00	Lon 420.00	Par 91.17	Zur 304.00
Amst 106.00	Brus 140.75	Frank 150.75	Lon 330.40	Par 72.25	Zur 282.50

**NYSE Nationwide Trading, Sept. 29—Closing Prices**

1976 - Stocks and Div in \$										1975 - Stocks and Div in \$										1974 - Stocks and Div in \$										1973 - Stocks and Div in \$										1972 - Stocks and Div in \$										1971 - Stocks and Div in \$										1970 - Stocks and Div in \$										1969 - Stocks and Div in \$										1968 - Stocks and Div in \$										1967 - Stocks and Div in \$										1966 - Stocks and Div in \$										1965 - Stocks and Div in \$										1964 - Stocks and Div in \$										1963 - Stocks and Div in \$										1962 - Stocks and Div in \$										1961 - Stocks and Div in \$										1960 - Stocks and Div in \$										1959 - Stocks and Div in \$										1958 - Stocks and Div in \$										1957 - Stocks and Div in \$										1956 - Stocks and Div in \$										1955 - Stocks and Div in \$										1954 - Stocks and Div in \$										1953 - Stocks and Div in \$										1952 - Stocks and Div in \$										1951 - Stocks and Div in \$										1950 - Stocks and Div in \$										1949 - 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## Italian Import Controls Extended

David Haworth  
Sept. 29 (AP).—The Italian government has extended its import controls for another year, a move that will allow the government to continue to protect its domestic market from foreign competition.

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Robert Engel



Carlos Basaldúa

## PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. of New York has announced the appointment of Robert Engel, a senior vice-president of the bank, as general manager of Morgan's office in London.

Carlos Basaldúa has been appointed European director of the New York State Department of Commerce in London.

Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co. announced that it is opening an office in Edinburgh, Scotland, as a general manager of Morgan's office in London.

Dr. Jan Koch-Weser has been promoted to vice-president and director of Merrell International Research Center in Strasbourg, France.

The International has announced the appointment of Mordechai Arieli as director of finance. Prior to his new position he was manager for North America-Northern Europe of Chase Manhattan Consulting, Inc.

Pierre Besanconet has been named assistant general manager of CGCT, the French telephone construction company.

BICC Ltd. has named M. Suthers as general manager, export division. He was previously export manager, Africa, of BICC Ltd.

Mr. Guiraud's warning came two days after Guyana's Foreign Minister, Frederick Williams, called in a UN speech for a generalized moratorium on debt servicing by developing countries.

Mr. Guiraud, a major architect of the ongoing Paris conference on international economic cooperation, said he favors a case-by-case approach, working out some set of principles to be applied in assessing the merits of each debtor country.

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## Nestlé Turnover Seen Rising 5%

VEVEY, Switzerland, Sept. 29 (AP)—Nestlé, the world's second largest food products company after Unilever, expects 1976 turnover to rise more than 5 per cent from last year, managing director Arthur Furrer said today.

## Latin America Bankers Vote Funding Scheme

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 29 (AP)—Latin American central bank governors of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank have approved the concept of establishing a new bank in Panama with multilateral funding to provide additional funds for financing foreign trade in Latin America.

## Israeli Pound Devalued

TEL AVIV, Sept. 29 (AP)—Israel devalued its pound by 1.3 per cent yesterday to set the new rate at 4.40 to the dollar, the Treasury said.

## Bank Seen Boosting Stake in French Firm

PARIS, Sept. 29 (AP)—Algemeine Bank Nederland is shortly expected to increase its stake, currently of about 28 per cent, in De Nederlandsche Schiedamschen Bank, a French private bank, informed sources said today.

## Chrysler U.K. Expects 10% Share of Market

LINWOOD, Glasgow, Sept. 29 (Reuters)—Chrysler (U.K.) Ltd. should account for 10 per cent of British car sales by the end of 1977, sales director Gordon Pfeiffer said here yesterday.

## Société Générale Branch

PARIS, Sept. 29 (AP)—Société Générale, one of the biggest French nationalized banks, is to open a full agency in Frankfurt shortly, the bank reported.

## As Mid-Day Rally Fails

## Big Board Sell-Off Continues

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed lower today, at or near the lows for the day.

The Dow Jones Industrial Index ended the day at 991.19, down 3.74. Volume totaled 18.09 million shares compared with 20.44 million yesterday. Decliners outpaced advancers by about 955 to about 420.

As expected, stocks encountered selling pressure at the starting bell, following through on yesterday's sell-off.

## U.S. Will Resist Pressure To Alter IMF Gold Sales

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29 (NYT).—The United States will resist any effort by other countries at next week's annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund in Manila to alter the schedule or amount of the IMF's gold sales.

The organization is supposed to oversee the workings of the system, which now includes floating rates, its executive directors will be drafting guidelines so that they can be put into operation about the time that the articles of the fund are formally amended, probably in the last half of next year.

This position was disclosed yesterday by Edwin Yeo, the Under Secretary of the Treasury for Monetary Affairs, in a briefing for reporters on the Manila meeting.

The second, related, point, Mr. Yeo said, was what is called "the adjustment process"—how deficits and surpluses in national balances of payments would be gradually eliminated. He said that elimination of the present imbalances was "essential for sustained economic expansion."

Mr. Yeo also pointed to the success of the most recent auction, when bids were far in excess of the amount to be sold, and when the auction was followed by a rise in the market price of gold.

Italy, with some support from other European Community market countries, has asked that the fund adopt a "more flexible" auction schedule. This request was based on the belief that the IMF sales of 780,000 ounces every six weeks were depressing the price of gold.

Basic Issues  
Mr. Yeo said that the "basic" issues at Manila would concern making the reformed monetary system "work" as it was designed to do.

First, he said, there was the issue of IMF "surveillance" of the currency exchange rate practices of the member nations. The United States, he indicated, would oppose any effort to establish a "right rate" for currencies or any effort to design a mathematical formula for determining when a nation was improperly "manipulating" its exchange rate.

Such requirements were first introduced early in 1971 and abolished in June, 1974.

The measure is designed to discourage the granting of loans and thus brake monetary growth.

The central bank's instruction sets the credit growth index for 1977 at 101 at the end of January, rising by one point every month over next year to attain 112 at end-December.

The reference index of 100 corresponds to the total amount of credits authorized at the end of December this year, when the credit growth index stood at 117.

The instruction is in line with the government's anti-inflationary plan, under which monetary growth next year is to be kept down to 12.5 per cent compared with an expected 17-per cent growth this year.

The monetary supply grew 1.8 per cent in July to 830.75 billion francs, down from a growth of 2.3 per cent in June and 2.1 per cent in July last year, the Bank of France said today.

## French Tighten Credit to Curb Supply of Money

PARIS, Sept. 29 (AP)—The French government today reestablished minimum reserve requirements on banks' outstanding credits, according to a Bank of France notice published in the official journal.

## Bank Seen Boosting Stake in French Firm

PARIS, Sept. 29 (AP)—Algemeine Bank Nederland is shortly expected to increase its stake, currently of about 28 per cent, in De Nederlandsche Schiedamschen Bank, a French private bank, informed sources said today.

## Société Générale Branch

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## Fuji Photo Film Has Instant Camera

TOKYO, Sept. 29 (AP)—Fuji Photo Film Co. acknowledged today that it has instant photography technology but said it has not decided when to begin marketing.

The company was confirming a report in a local stock market newsletter.

Fuji said it has a camera and film which can compete with Polaroid and Kodak technology. It said it is studying the proper timing for introduction of the products.

A Numenta Securities Co. analyst who follows Fuji Photo says he believes the potential instant photography market in Japan is "very limited."

The analyst noted that Polaroid has "just 5 per cent of the Japanese camera market" with its instant cameras and film.

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## Chrysler U.K. Expects 10% Share of Market

LINWOOD, Glasgow, Sept. 29 (Reuters)—Chrysler (U.K.) Ltd. should account for 10 per cent of British car sales by the end of 1977, sales director Gordon Pfeiffer said here yesterday.

A company spokesman in Coventry said in the first eight months of this year the company's car sales covered 6.5 per cent of U.K. registrations, after a 6.5 per cent figure in August. Sales in 1975 were 8 per cent of the U.K. total.

## Les Ambassades Saint-Dominique, Paris 7<sup>e</sup> arrondissement..

### A very special Paris..

The 7<sup>e</sup> arrondissement is like another Marais, only calmer, more secluded, more residential. At the "Ambassades Saint-Dominique" you'll find yourself in the heart of Paris that carefully conserves its historic heritage, a Paris that fully reveals its charms only to those who live there, or to faithful visitors who take the time to seek out its treasures.

Your neighbors will exude dignity and calm: ministries with mansard roofs by Mansart, and embassies with hidden gardens.

Rue Saint-Dominique, a few steps from the corner of the Avenue Daumesnil, will be your address. Here you'll find luxury at its most discreet. The frescoes in warm golden shades, and the bronze decorated facade recall the elegant, thick-walled buildings of the turn of the century.

The private gardens belonging to the ground floor apartments and the flowered terraces of the pent-

houses will add yet another dimension to the gracious living you'll enjoy at the Ambassades Saint-Dominique.

Perfection in every detail. Your living room floor will be a solid oak parquet "en point de Hongrie" a parquet that only a few artisans in Paris still know how to execute.

Thick, seamless wool carpeting will cover the hallway and bedrooms floors.

Closets and cupboards in walnut, mahogany, oak and ash, specially created enamel tiles in the bathrooms, and the sand colored stone of the balconies and terraces are the highest quality, and will constitute an excellent point of departure for your own interior decoration. Moreover, you'll be able to begin immediately, for apartments at the Ambassades Saint-Dominique are delivered "ready to decorate".

Silence and comfort are standard equipment. You'll be protected not only from noise, but also from heat and cold. To soundproof each apartment, the pri-

ciptal contractor engaged an acoustic engineer.

Electric heating throughout each apartment and a thermostat in every room insure the most essential of comforts, a pleasant temperature.

Bathroom walls are decorated with highest quality enamel tiles. In the smaller apartment, the kitchen is fully equipped. And when you leave your apartment, you'll appreciate knowing that your possessions are protected by an insured anti-theft device.

One more way to protect your privacy.

I would like further information about the "Ambassades Saint-Dominique". Please ring me at: \_\_\_\_\_ Hours: \_\_\_\_\_ (if you live in France).

I would like to receive your brochure and I enclose my business card.

Return this coupon to: SOFAP, Commercial Department, Attention: Mrs. Bouchard, 64, rue de Lisbonne, 75008 PARIS, France.

For appointment with Mrs. Bouchard, please call. 766.51.03

GÉRANTE DE LA S.C.I. 96-98, RUE SAINT-DOMINIQUE.

"Les Ambassades Saint-Dominique" rare, discreet charm in the image of the 7<sup>e</sup> arrondissement.

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## NYSE Nationwide Trading, Sept. 29—Closing Prices

Stocks and Div in \$	P/E	High	Low	Close	Chg
3M Co.	14.5	24 1/2	24 1/4	24 1/2	+ 1/4
Am. Int'l.	14.5	24 1/2	24 1/4	24 1/2	+ 1/4
Am. Int'l. Div.	14.5	24 1/2	24 1/4	24 1/2	+ 1/4
Am. Int'l. Div.	14.5	24 1/2	24 1/4	24 1/2	+ 1/4
Am. Int'l. Div.	14.5	24 1/2	24 1/4	24 1/2	+ 1/4
Am. Int'l. Div.	14.5	24 1/2	24 1/4	24 1/2	+ 1/4
Am. Int'l. Div.	14.5	24 1/2	24 1/4	24 1/2	+ 1/4
Am. Int'l. Div.	14.5	24 1/2	24 1/4	24 1/2	+ 1/4
Am. Int'l. Div.	14.5	24 1/2	24 1/4	24 1/2	+ 1/4
Am. Int'l. Div.	14.5	24 1/2	24 1/4	24 1/2	+ 1/4

Stocks and Div in \$	P/E	High	Low	Close	Chg
Am. Int'l.	14.5	24 1/2	24 1/4	24 1/2	+ 1/4
Am. Int'l. Div.	14.5	24 1/2	24 1/4	24 1/2	+ 1/4
Am. Int'l. Div.	14.5	24 1/2	24 1/4	24 1/2	+ 1/4
Am. Int'l. Div.	14.5	24 1/2	24 1/4	24 1/2	+ 1/4
Am. Int'l. Div.	14.5	24 1/2	24 1/4	24 1/2	+ 1/4
Am. Int'l. Div.	14.5	24 1/2	24 1/4	24 1/2	+ 1/4
Am. Int'l. Div.	14.5	24 1/2	24 1/4	24 1/2	+ 1/4
Am. Int'l. Div.	14.5	24 1/2	24 1/4	24 1/2	+ 1/4
Am. Int'l. Div.	14.5	24 1/2	24 1/4	24 1/2	+ 1/4
Am. Int'l. Div.	14.5	24 1/2	24 1/4	24 1/2	+ 1/4

## U.S. Commodity Prices

Commodity	Unit	Price	Change
Wheat (No. 2)	bu	1.14	+0.01
Wheat (No. 3)	bu	1.13	+0.01
Wheat (No. 4)	bu	1.12	+0.01
Wheat (No. 5)	bu	1.11	+0.01
Wheat (No. 6)	bu	1.10	+0.01
Wheat (No. 7)	bu	1.09	+0.01
Wheat (No. 8)	bu	1.08	+0.01
Wheat (No. 9)	bu	1.07	+0.01
Wheat (No. 10)	bu	1.06	+0.01
Wheat (No. 11)	bu	1.05	+0.01

Commodity	Unit	Price	Change
Wheat (No. 12)	bu	1.04	+0.01
Wheat (No. 13)	bu	1.03	+0.01
Wheat (No. 14)	bu	1.02	+0.01
Wheat (No. 15)	bu	1.01	+0.01
Wheat (No. 16)	bu	1.00	+0.01
Wheat (No. 17)	bu	0.99	+0.01
Wheat (No. 18)	bu	0.98	+0.01
Wheat (No. 19)	bu	0.97	+0.01
Wheat (No. 20)	bu	0.96	+0.01
Wheat (No. 21)	bu	0.95	+0.01

## Market Summary

## NYSE Most Active

## Low Jones Averages

## Standard &amp; Poor's

## NYSE Index

## Lot Trading in N.Y.

## American Most Active

## Wednesday's

## No Highs and Lows

## NEW HIGHS

## NEW LOWS

## reign Cars Increase

## are of French Mart

## A.R.I.S. Sept. 26 (Reuters).

## Importers raised their share

## the French market to 24.7 per

## cent in July, from 23.1 per

## cent in June and 23.9 per cent

## in July, 1975. The Car Importers

## Association said.

## Foreign car registrations total-

## ed 35,321 in July against 40,881

## in June and 36,727 in July, 1975.

## Total registrations of 142,938,

## 780 and 111,711 respectively.

## In the first seven months of

## the year foreign car penetration

## to 21.99 per cent (245,246 regis-

## trations from a total 1,115,163)

## to 20.5 per cent (174,862 from

## 353) in the same year-ago

## period.

## Source: A.R.I.S.

## ContiCommodity

## \*\*\*\*\*

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## New Issue

## September 30, 1976

## U.S. \$ 300,000,000

## COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

## U.S. \$ 120,000,000 8 1/4% U.S. Dollar Bearer Notes of 1976/1983

## U.S. \$ 120,000,000 8 1/2% U.S. Dollar Bearer Bonds of 1976/1986

## U.S. \$ 60,000,000 8 3/4% U.S. Dollar Bearer Bonds of 1976/1991

## Deutsche Bank

## Aktiengesellschaft

## Credit Suisse White Weld

## Swiss Bank Corporation (Overseas)

## Union Bank of Switzerland (Securities)

## Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.

## Banque Nationale de Paris

## The Bank of Bermuda

## Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas

## Hill Samuel &amp; Co.

## Morgan Grenfell &amp; Co.

## S. G. Warburg &amp; Co. Ltd.

## Al Ahli Bank of Kuwait (K.S.C.)

## Andersens Bank A/S

## Julius Baer International

## Banca Nazionale del Lavoro

## Bank Gutzwiller, Kurz, Bunge (Overseas)

## The Bank of Tokyo (Holland) N.V.

## Banque de l'Indochine et de l'Inde

## Banque Populaire Suisse S.A. Luxembourg

## Banque Worms

## Bayerische Hypotheken- und Wechsel-Bank

## Joh. Berenberg, Gossler &amp; Co.

## Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank

## Chase Manhattan

## Compagnie Financière Intercontinentale S.p.A.

## Crédit Commercial de France

## Crédit Lyonnais

## Daewoo Europe N.V.

## Den norske Creditbank

## Dewar &amp; Associates International S.C.S.

## Drexel Burnham &amp; Co.

## European Banking Company

## Geffa International

## Greenwalds

## Hessische Landesbank

## International Marine Banking Co.

## Kjebenhavns Handelsbank

## Kuwait Financial Centre S.A.K.

## Lazard Frères et Co.

## McLeod, Young, Weir &amp; Company

## Merck, Finck &amp; Co.

## Nasbitt, Thomson

## Nomura Europe N.V.

## Paine, Webber, Jackson &amp; Curtis Securities

## Pottier Partners

## N. M. Rothschild &amp; Sons

## Singer &amp; Friedlander

## Smith Barney, Harris Upham &amp; Co.

## Société Générale de Banque

## Trinkaus &amp; Burkhart

## Veritas and Westbank

## Aktiengesellschaft

## Wardley

## Westfalia Bank

## Aktiengesellschaft

## Williams, Glyn &amp; Co.

## Algemeine Bank Nederland N.V.

## Arab Financial Consultants Company S.A.K.

## Banca Commerciale Italiana

## Bank of America International

## Bank Leu International Ltd.

## Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur

## Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A.

## Banque Rothschild

## Barings Brothers &amp; Co.

## Bayerische Landesbank

## Girozentrale

## Bergan Bank

## Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations

## Christiania Bank og Kreditkasse

## Compagnie Financière de la Deutsche Bank AG

## Crédit Industriel d'Alsace et de Lorraine

## Crédit du Nord

## Den Danske Bank

## at 1871 Aktieselskab

## DG Bank

## Deutsche Genossenschaftsbank

## Dillon, Read Overseas Corporation

## Effektenbank-Warburg

## Aktiengesellschaft

## First Chicago

## Girozentrale und Bank der Österreichischen

## Sparkassen

## Aktiengesellschaft

## Groupement des Banquiers Privés Genevois

## E. F. Hutton &amp; Co. N.V.

## Internationale Genossenschaftsbank AG

## Kleinwort, Benson

## Kuwait International Investment Co. e.a.k.

## Lazard Frères et Co.

## Lloyds Bank International

## Metzler &amp; Co. Sohn &amp; Co.

## The Nikko Securities Co., (Europe) Ltd.

## Norddeutsche Landesbank

## Girozentrale

## Pierson, Holding &amp; Pierson N.V.

## Privatbank

## Aktiengesellschaft

## J. Henry Schroder Wagg &amp; Co.

## Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken

## Société Financière Assuratrice

## RAS Group

## Strauss, Turnbull &amp; Co.

## UBS-DB Corporation

## J. Vontobel &amp; Co.

## J. B. Wore &amp; Son

## Williams, Glyn &amp; Co.

## Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A.

## Dresdner Bank

## Aktiengesellschaft

## Manufacturers Hanover

## Limited

## Salomon Brothers International

## Limited

## Wood Gundy Limited

## A. E. Ames &amp; Co.

## Limited

## Arnold and S. Bleichroeder, Inc.

## Banca del Gottardo

## Bank für Gemeinwirtschaft

## Aktiengesellschaft

## Bank Mees &amp; Hope NV

## Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A.

## Banque de Neufville, Schlumberger, Mollet

## Banque de l'Union Européenne

## H. Albert de Bary &amp; Co. N.V.

## Bayerische Vereinsbank

## Berliner Bank

## Aktiengesellschaft

## Cassanove &amp; Co.

## Citicorp International Bank

## Limited

## County Bank

## Limited

## Crédit Industriel et Commercial

## Creditanstalt-Bankverein

## Deutsche Girozentrale

## - Deutsche Kommunalkbank -

## Dominion Securities Corporation

## Harris &amp; Partners

## Limited

## Euro-Pacific Finance Corporation

## Limited

## Robert Fleming &amp; Co.

## Limited

## Goldman Sachs International Corp.

## Hambros Bank

## Limited

## Industriebank von Japan (Deutschland)

## Aktiengesellschaft

## Istituto Bancario San Paolo di Torino

## Kuhn, Loeb &amp; Co. International

## Kuwait Investment Company (S.A.K.)

## Lazard Frères et Co.

## London Multinational Bank (Underwriters)

## Limited

## Samuel Montagu &amp; Co.

## Limited

## R. Nivison &amp; Co.

## Sal. Oppenheim Jr. &amp; Co.

## PKBanken

## Rothschild Bank A.G.

## Schroder, Münchmeyer, Hengst &amp; Co.

## Slavenburg Oyens &amp; Van Eeghen N.V.

## Société Générale de Banque S.A.

## Svenska Handelsbanken

## Verband Schweizerischer Kantonalbanken

## M. M. Warburg-Brinckmann, Wirtz &amp; Co.

## Westdeutsche Landesbank

## Girozentrale

## Yamaichi International (Europe) Ltd.



— 1976 —						— 1976 —						— 1976 —					
Stocks and Bonds	Sis.	Cls.	Ch'ge prev.	High	Low	Stocks and Bonds	Sis.	Cls.	Ch'ge prev.	High	Low	Stocks and Bonds	Sis.	Cls.	Ch'ge prev.	High	Low

[illegible]

	High	Low	Last	Chg
B 370	370	300	300	-

[illegible]

8½	434	Pamida	.12	6	24	4½	4½	4½
7½	5	PanAm Air			563	5½	5	5½
40½	29½	PanEP	2.30	8	194	39½	39½	39½+
15½	8	Papercit	.66b	7	13	14½	13½	13½

[illegible][illegible]

30%	23%	PetInc	1.60	8	8	28	28	28	+
16%	11½	PeterPl	.80a	10	4	12½	12½	12½	—
20	63%	PetrieSt	1.60	16	46	68½	68	68	—

[illegible]

---

[illegible]

105 1/2	94 1/2	PSEG	p19.02	240	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
6%	4	Publicor Ind		70	5%	5 1/2	5%
4 1/2	2 1/2	Fumble Int		24	23 1/2	24 1/2	23 1/2

[illegible]

6%	2%	Purfin	Fash	5	54	3%	3	3	—
49½	23¾	Puroitr	1.08	9	76	27¾	27	27¼	
26¾	25½	Gunkat	.92	10	231	20¾	22¾	22¾	

3%	23%	Purkin Fash	5	3	3	1	17	4%	Talley	0	5	27	9%	1	1%	1%	1%	1%
2%	21%	Quin	9	50	12%	12%	24	11%	Talaya	0	3	11%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
1%	20%	Quinor	9	50	22%	52%	23%	20	15%	Tamall	1	12	8	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
10%	10%	QuisQ	0	50	10%	10%	10%	10%	26%	Tandy Corp	9	242	23%	31%	22	4%	4%	4%
10%	10%	QuisSIO	0	50	10%	17%	17%	17%	21%	Tandycor	7	32	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%
10%	10%	QuisSIO	0	50	10%	17%	17%	17%	21%	Tandycor	7	32	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%
10%	10%	QuisSIO	0	50	10%	17%	17%	17%	21%	Tandycor	7	32	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%
10%	10%	QuisSIO	0	50	10%	17%	17%	17%	21%	Tandycor	7	32	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%
10%	10%	QuisSIO	0	50	10%	17%	17%	17%	21%	Tandycor	7	32	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%
10%	10%	QuisSIO	0	50	10%	17%	17%	17%	21%	Tandycor	7	32	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%
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10%	10%	QuisSIO	0	50	10%	17%	17%	17%	21%	Tandycor	7	32	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%
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10%	10%	QuisSIO	0	50	10%	17%	17%	17%	21%	Tandycor	7	32	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%
10%	10%	QuisSIO	0	50	10%	17%	17%	17%	21%	Tandycor	7	32	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%
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10%	10%	QuisSIO	0	50	10%	17%	17%	17%	21%	Tandycor	7	32	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%
10%	10%	QuisSIO	0	50	10%	17%	17%	17%	21%	Tandycor	7	32	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%
10%	10%	QuisSIO	0	50	10%	17%	17%	17%	21%	Tandycor	7	32	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%
10%	10%	QuisSIO	0	50	10%	17%	17%	17%	21%	Tandycor	7	32	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%
10%	10%	QuisSIO	0	50	10%	17%	17%	17%	21%	Tandycor	7	32	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%
10%	10%	QuisSIO	0	50	10%	17%	17%	17%	21%	Tandycor	7	32	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%
10%	10%	QuisSIO	0	50	10%	17%	17%	17%	21%	Tandycor	7	32	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%
10%	10%	QuisSIO	0	50	10%	17%	17%	17%	21%	Tandycor	7	32	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%
10%	10%	QuisSIO	0	50	10%	17%	17%	17%	21%	Tandycor	7	32	15%	15%	15			

71 52 RCAcvt 4 7 87% 68 1/2 68 1/2—

[illegible]

1940	11%	ReichCh	7.4	8	57	18%	18%	18%
11	7	ReliabSt	.64	5	1	8%	8%	8%

19%	11%	Reich	7.4	8	57	18%	16%	1%	31%	25%	TenCate	2.14	0	27	2%	1%	
16%	7%	Reiselt	4.5	1	9%	8%	8%		28%	23%	TenCate	2	9	13%	24%	27%	2%
15%	10%	Reiselt	1.10	12	30%	35%	16%	1%	43%	34%	TenCate	1.2	12	14	31%	37%	3%
15%	10%	Reiselt	1.10	12	30%	35%	16%	1%	43%	34%	TenCate	1.2	12	14	31%	37%	3%
13%	6%	Reiselt	9	2	16%	16%	16%	1%	27%	24%	TenCate	2.05	8	11%	24%	27%	2%
13%	12%	Reiselt	p18	20	29%	29%	29%	1%	31%	27%	TenCate	2.07	15	20%	30%	37%	1%
11%	8%	Reiselt	p18	14	29%	29%	29%	1%	45%	29%	TenCate	2	13	14%	45%	45%	1%
11%	8%	Reiselt	p18	14	29%	29%	29%	1%	45%	29%	TenCate	2	13	14%	45%	45%	1%

9%	6%	Republic	Cp	77	30	7½	7½	7½
18½	10	RepFinS	.80	8	8	17½	17½	17½
7½	1	RepFinS	Inv	4	4	1	1	1

[illegible]

90	69%	Revlon	1.60	18	224	89 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2
9%	3%	Rexham	.40	8	192	9%	8%	9
39 1/2	20 1/2	Rexord	1.32	7	57	31%	31	31%

79	10%	Reylon	1.22	18	224	98%	88%	1	37%	5%	Tech	31.08	7	23%	33%	16
80	20%	Reylon	1.22	18	224	98%	88%	1	37%	5%	Tech	31.08	7	23%	33%	16
81	20%	Reylon	1.22	18	224	98%	88%	1	37%	5%	Tech	31.08	7	23%	33%	16
82	20%	Reylon	1.22	18	224	98%	88%	1	37%	5%	Tech	31.08	7	23%	33%	16
83	20%	Reylon	1.22	18	224	98%	88%	1	37%	5%	Tech	31.08	7	23%	33%	16
84	20%	Reylon	1.22	18	224	98%	88%	1	37%	5%	Tech	31.08	7	23%	33%	16
85	20%	Reylon	1.22	18	224	98%	88%	1	37%	5%	Tech	31.08	7	23%	33%	16
86	20%	Reylon	1.22	18	224	98%	88%	1	37%	5%	Tech	31.08	7	23%	33%	16
87	20%	Reylon	1.22	18	224	98%	88%	1	37%	5%	Tech	31.08	7	23%	33%	16
88	20%	Reylon	1.22	18	224	98%	88%	1	37%	5%	Tech	31.08	7	23%	33%	16
89	20%	Reylon	1.22	18	224	98%	88%	1	37%	5%	Tech	31.08	7	23%	33%	16
90	20%	Reylon	1.22	18	224	98%	88%	1	37%	5%	Tech	31.08	7	23%	33%	16
91	20%	Reylon	1.22	18	224	98%	88%	1	37%	5%	Tech	31.08	7	23%	33%	16
92	20%	Reylon	1.22	18	224	98%	88%	1	37%	5%	Tech	31.08	7	23%	33%	16
93	20%	Reylon	1.22	18	224	98%	88%	1	37%	5%	Tech	31.08	7	23%	33%	16
94	20%	Reylon	1.22	18	224	98%	88%	1	37%	5%	Tech	31.08	7	23%	33%	16
95	20%	Reylon	1.22	18	224	98%	88%	1	37%	5%	Tech	31.08	7	23%	33%	16
96	20%	Reylon	1.22	18	224	98%	88%	1	37%	5%	Tech	31.08	7	23%	33%	16
97	20%	Reylon	1.22	18	224	98%	88%	1	37%	5%	Tech	31.08	7	23%	33%	16
98	20%	Reylon	1.22	18	224	98%	88%	1	37%	5%	Tech	31.08	7	23%	33%	16
99	20%	Reylon	1.22	18	224	98%	88%	1	37%	5%	Tech	31.08	7	23%	33%	16
100	20%	Reylon	1.22	18	224	98%	88%	1	37%	5%	Tech	31.08	7	23%	33%	16

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